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VOL. XXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1930

NO. 2



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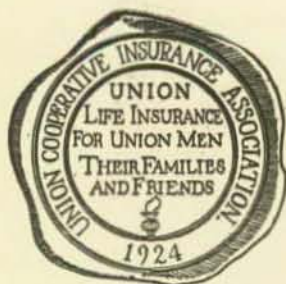
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# OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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## Magazine Chat

Theodore Horydczak, one of the Capital's most skillful photographers, supplied the copy for the front cover and the frontispiece. Everything he touches combines reality with beauty. He also was the producer of the transformed Pennsylvania Avenue copy appearing in the January number.

Brother William Carlson (L. U. No. 500), San Antonio, sends us a bunch of posies. Here, boys, smell them:

### To Our Journal and Its Editor

Of all the publications at  
News stands far and near,  
I've yet to see the equal,  
Of our own, so never fear.

We have no cause to worry  
About our food for thought,  
For if we read it through;  
Well, if we don't we ought.

As I said if we read it through  
And digest it as we read,  
No doubt we'll gain intelligence  
With ever increasing speed.

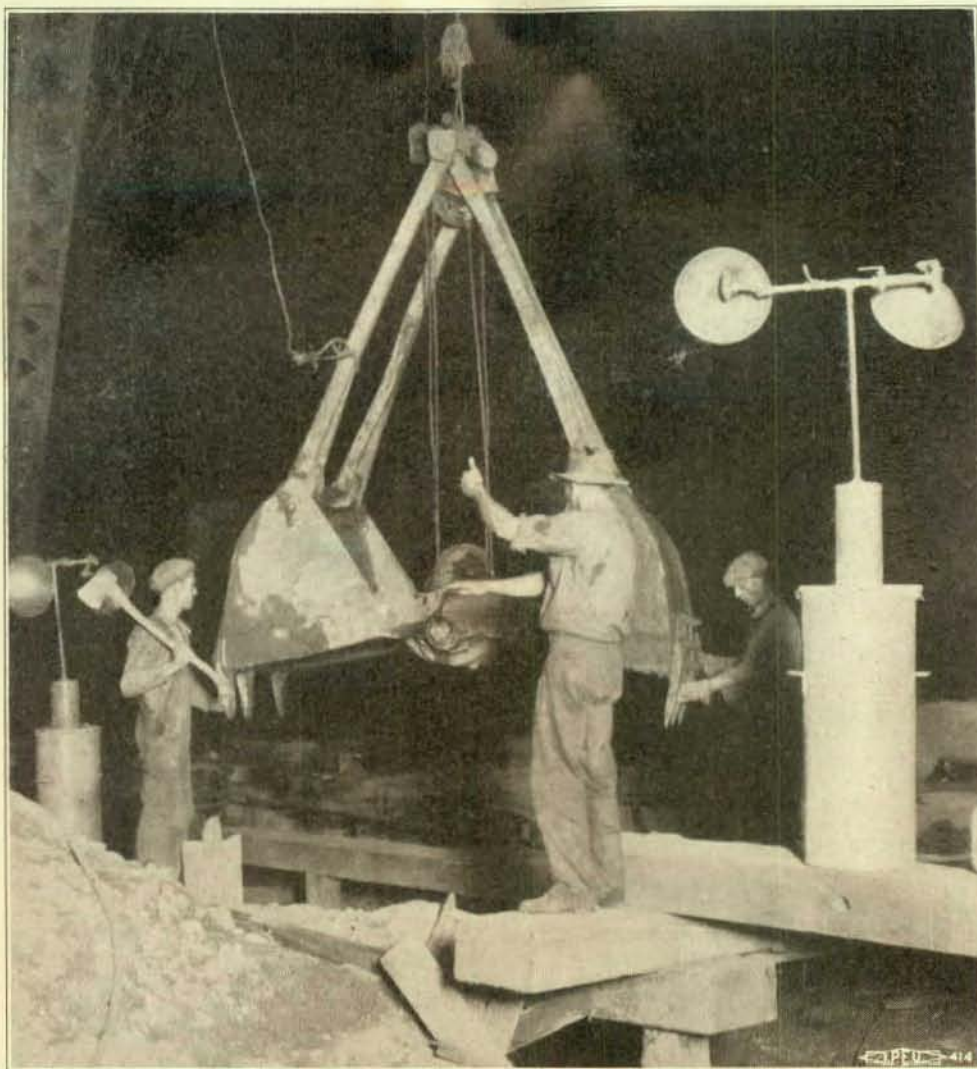
This is my first endeavor,  
In verse to say my say,  
And hope that all the brethren  
Will take it the proper way.

For as I read the last one  
through  
I felt the urge you know,  
To send a bouquet to the living,  
As we are all bound to go.

We've had some mighty loyal  
friends,  
That passed away of late,  
So let's start sending bouquets  
now  
Before it is too late.

We welcome to our columns as a regular contributor, President H. H. Broach. His talents as a writer and thinker are well-known. What he says swiftly, magnetically, simply, and though with no intent to shock, so honestly that men are stimulated to get out of their mental ruts, and take new roads of understanding.





Horyderak

### GLORY TO THEM

*Glory to them, the toilers of the earth,  
Who wrought with knotted hands, in wood and stone,  
Dreams their unlettered minds could not give birth  
And symmetries their souls had never known.  
Glory to them, the artisans, who spread  
Cathedrals like brown lace before the sun,  
Who could not build a rhyme, but reared instead  
The Doric grandeur of the Parthenon!*

*I never cross a marble portico,  
Or lift my eyes where stained glass windows steal  
From virgin sunlight moods of deeper glow,  
Or walk dream-peopled streets, except to feel  
A hush of reverence for that vast dead  
Who gave us beauty for a crust of bread.*

ANDERSON M. SCRUGGS.

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## Are There Ways of Coping With Unemployment?

**T**HOUGH President Hoover has publicly announced the turn in the tide of business, and the gradual rise of the job barometer, the seriousness of the job depression is just being revealed. It appears now that November and December were as bad months as ever existed in the history of modern business. Business was knocked flat by the stock debacle, or rather the stock debacle was an indication of business retardation. The seriousness of the situation has greatly stimulated interest in schemes for permanently ending unemployment. Especially among workers has interest in economic devices for aiding the jobless revived. The unfortunate thing, of course, is that when unemployment has overtaken workers, there is no opportunity to cure the evil. You must patch roofs when the sun shines. When the employment weather is fair, workers don't usually think about the problem.

Now, however, everybody is writing and talking about it. This office has received a number of schemes of relief for workers. In addition it has received several addresses by public men touching upon this important question. All of them have value. All of them indicate that progress toward sensible thinking is being made.

A survey made in Buffalo in January indicates that one worker in 10 is idle.

The employment index in Detroit in December was 25 per cent below the December of 1928.

The employment index of the U. S. Department of Labor was nearly 1 per cent lower in November, 1929, than November, 1928.

The A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business reports 19 per cent of union members were out of work in January as compared to 16 per cent in December.

There is no doubt that business has slowed. There is no doubt either that the following changes in the economic system have already tended to decrease unemployment:

1. High wages.
2. Five-day week.
3. Winter construction.
4. Public construction reserve.
5. Elimination of waste.

In New York, where electrical workers enjoy the five-day week, one-fourth as many men are "out" as in Chicago, where the men work five and one-half days—when they work.

It is clear that certain other proposed measures would greatly advance the drive toward a solution for unemployment:

1. Higher wages.
2. Universal five-day week.
3. A huge public revolving fund for stimulating building.
4. Controlled production in all lines by a national economic plan board.
5. Abolishment of child labor.

It is clear that in time of unemployment workers can help themselves:

1. By credit unions formed to aid men in distress.
2. By rotating jobs.

But the major problem of unemployment is beyond the reach of workers—except in so far as they can influence public opinion and public policy, or in so far as they can influence employees to join with them in seeking and creating solutions.

Unemployment is inherent in the economic system. Unemployment has been greatly intensified by the system of mass production, and by mechanized processes. To cure it, will mean concerted action by responsible men, who really care. The trouble is the men who could do something about it do not often have the urge. The solution most frequently offered is unemployment insurance. There is little doubt that insurance as a science has passed to that point where it can be applied on an actuarial basis to unemployment. But there is an "if." The big "if" is, will an industry stand it? Is there enough wealth, potential and actual, and enough productive vitality, to pay for periods of illness? This

will have to be determined by statistical investigation. It is part of the problem. But it is doubtful whether a poor industry can support men who do not work. The hopeful factor is the fact that America is a rich nation, and America has an overgeared industry, an industry capable of producing more than is needed. It is the function of labor to keep the problem "hot," alive all the year around, in and out of prosperity. It is the function of management to initiate experimental plans. It is about time, we should think, to try the unemployment insurance scheme.

William Reuter, Research Director, L. U. No. 3, said:

In previous years our employment peak was reached about July and lasted until September 15; from September 15 to Christmas there formerly were about 1,000 to 2,000 unemployed; from then until May there was seldom a turn for the better.

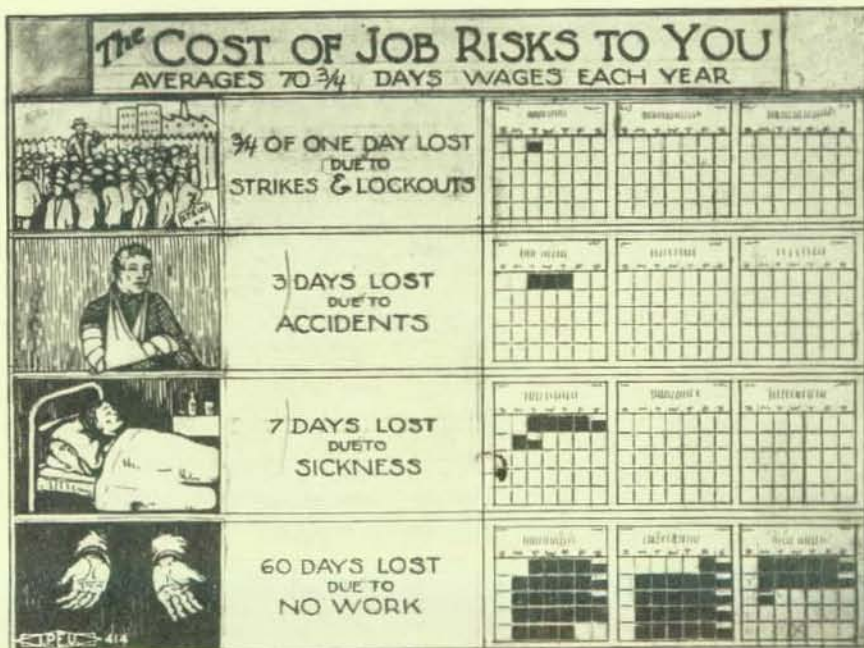
Dodge's report shows that there was a decrease of 173 building operations in New York in 1929 compared to 1928 but that there were several hundred thousand dollars more spent for the 1929 operations than 1928, even though there were fewer operations.

Our records show that for 1929 we reached the peak of our employment the latter part of April and that the peak remained until October, when we averaged 50 unemployed for the month of October. November found unemployment taking a considerable jump to 300. In December, the News, Graybar, Hotel St. George, and the Hotel New Yorker laid off men, increasing unemployment to 500.

In 1929 the local union was successful in turning 325 non-union jobs over to union contractors, placing at least 1,000 additional men to work.

Numerous old men have been placed at employment on jobs where contractors violate their agreement with us, thereby giving old men employment.

Particular note should be taken of the increase in our membership compared to other years, but on the other hand, due to the co-operation of the membership with the officers of the local union, we were able to reach our employment peak the latter part of April, full two months earlier than formerly, and maintain it at the peak until October. In other years our employment peak lasted only three summer months.





# Entire Injunction Issue Weighed by Authorities

**P**ROF. FELIX FRANKFURTER, of the Harvard Law School, and Nathan Greene, of the New York bar, have published through the Macmillan Company, their long-awaited work, "The Labor Injunction." Though scholarly to the last degree, and though destined to be recognized as the definitive work on this subject, the book is almost sensational in its news appeal because of the courageous way to which it plunges into the generation-old conflict between labor and capital in the courts. Its practical and immediate significance is seen in the way it reviews the Shipstead bill, and its substitute, now before Congress. The climax of the book is reached by an appeal to the legal profession itself to get off of the stools in counting houses and to see that justice is administered. "One would be a complacent optimist, indeed, who would take pride in the influence exerted by the bar upon our public affairs in recent times," declares these two legal authorities. "If the men of influence in the profession uncompromisingly desert these proposals (labor's injunction bill), they will fail. But the real sufferer will be the law," they warn. Then comes this eloquent plea to the profession.

"By all means, let us cleanse the temples of justice. Let us drive out the ambulance-chasers, and other chasers. By all means, let us insist on a richer cultural background for lawyers, a more intensive and riper legal education. But intellectual mastery is not enough. Indeed, a highly-educated bar is more dangerous to society than one superficially trained, if such mastery is wielded by men who identify the advancement of private interests or the promotion of pernicious abstractions regarding 'freedom' and 'equality' with the purposes of law in our industrialized democracy. If it be true, and it is true, that the law, more than any other profession moulds 'the economic life and the government of the country,' then the bar must be equipped by its insight to guide the country into ways which make the good life possible. Law schools and legal scholarship may do much—but only if the leaders of the bar devote themselves to those public duties which they profess."

## Undisputed Authority

The book is of such magnitude, of such undisputed authority, and so just in its discernment of the injustice done labor, that it is destined to wield great influence in the injunction issue. It is likely to force a reopening of the injunction case before the bar of public opinion. In analyzing labor's bill, it first quotes Chief Justice Taft, who said, "Government of the relations between capital and labor by injunction is a solecism." The book then declares:

"The bill is not a comprehensive code of labor law for the federal courts, nor even an all-inclusive formulation of procedural safeguards to remedy revealed defects. The measure under discussion merely deals with the most insistent issues presented by the labor injunction as utilized by the federal courts. Within its narrow scope it is the most considered legislative effort that has yet come before Congress, attempting to grapple candidly with the difficulties of in-

**Law is on trial is warning given. Entire history is reviewed. Formal nature of writs pointed out. Labor counselled not to obscure issue. Labor's bill is analyzed and essentially endorsed. Whole important question reopened.**

tervention by law in the controversies of industry. The bill has neither partisan nor class origin. It was not drawn to express the desires of any industrial group nor the

ously in the growing conflict of industrial forces in America at the opening of the present century. Even the judge who had doubts silenced them by the reflection that "Every just order or rule known to equity courts was born of some emergency, to meet some new conditions, and was, therefore, in its time, without a precedent." A device of modest beginnings, the injunction assumed new and vast significance in a national economy in which effective organization and collective action had attained progressive mastery."

## Equity Absorbs the Law

The authors frankly assert that "as to labor controversies during the last quarter century, equity in America has absorbed the law. The equitable glosses have rewritten the American code of industrial conflict."

Since 1901, in federal courts alone, there have been 118 applications for injunction relief, of which 100 have been successful. This large number is but an infinitesimal fraction of the actual writs asked for and issued. Most of them fail to get recorded.

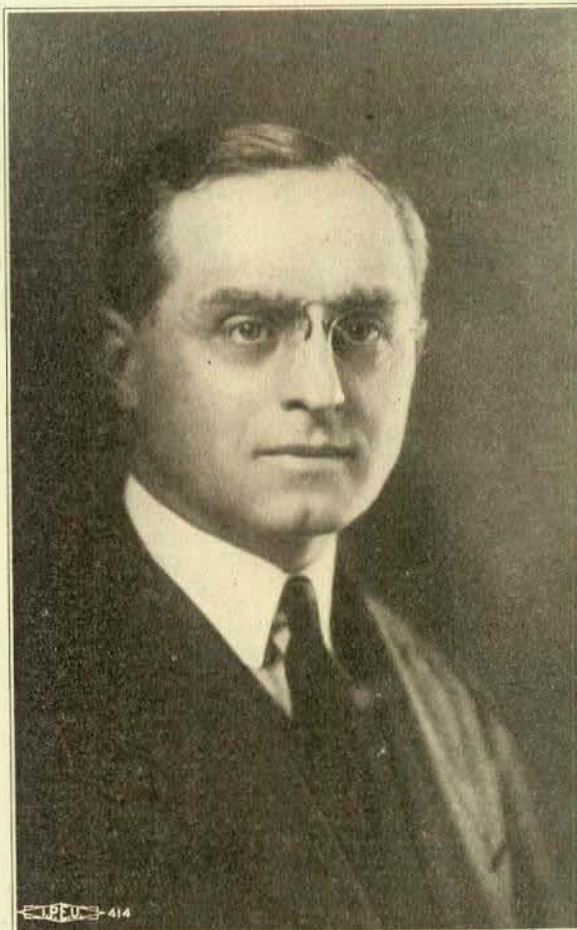
All applications are cut "according to the same master pattern." "Always and everywhere the badges of illegality are the same." "They are described almost verbatim from case to case."

"The complainant has property, business relations and contracts of great value, described with varying degrees of minuteness; to damage this business, the defendants have formed an unlawful conspiracy, in pursuance of which they intend to strike, or have gone on strike, or are inducing others to go on strike, and have committed, or have caused to be committed acts of violence, intimidation or coercion—acts of violence sometimes specifically described, often alleged in general terms, or, lacking even that, threats of violence; finally, allegations essential for equitable jurisdiction wind up the story—irreparable damage and inadequacy of the legal remedy. This is a bare skeleton, but the flesh it has taken on under American nourishment in three decades may, perhaps be conveyed by contrasting an equitable complaint in a late nineteenth century labor controversy with one of recent years."

Finally, indicating the one-sided character of complaints, their poverty of language, the authors term them "an incantation, not a rational solicitation for judgment." In like manner, the sweeping character of restraining order is exposed, and condemned. The whole pitiable business of using courts of justice to carry on war against a class is laid bare, frankly, as only scholarly attorneys are capable.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye; looking into which the beholder measures the depth of his own nature. The fluvial trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it, and the wooded hills and cliffs around are its overhanging brows. —Thoreau.

Order your 1929 bound copy of JOURNAL Now, at \$3.75 per volume, prepaid.



FELIX FRANKFURTER

Professor of Law, Harvard University, who with Nathan Greene wrote the epoch-defining book, "The Labor Injunction."

views of a particular economic sect. The proposals are guided by experience in the actual operation of labor injunctions, and reflect the mature opinion of disinterested experts. The remedies suggested are intended to meet the specific difficulties and abuses that have come to the surface, in the light of problems peculiar to labor controversies. They also attempt to fit the labor injunction more harmoniously into the general scheme of equity jurisdiction."

A summary of the course of the injunction through the courts since 1896 is made thus:

"Thus with hardly a dissenting voice and sustained by the authority of time-worn maxims, the injunction asserted itself vigor-



## Salient Paragraphs from Greene and Frankfurter's Book, "THE LABOR INJUNCTION"

"New York adopts the views which Massachusetts rejected. The New York Court of Appeals recently stated explicitly what had long been the motif of its decisions—that there is too intimate a relation in fact between unionization and economic betterment for law to deny."

"Economic organization today," writes Andrews, J., "is not based on the single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory but generally." Such a purpose is "in the eye of the law thought sufficient to justify the harm."

"But in its conception of what constitutes 'direct interest,' the New York Court of Appeals parts company with other courts. Mr. Justice Brandeis spoke only for a minority of the Supreme Court in recognizing that the concerted withdrawal of labor from materials of non-union origin is justified by appreciating 'the unity of interest throughout the union, and that, in refusing to work on materials which threatened it, the union was only refusing to aid in destroying itself.'"

"Organized labor views all law with resentment because of the injunction and the hostility which it has engendered has created a political problem of proportions. The injunction is America's distinctive contribution in the application of law to industrial strife."

"At all hearings, preliminary and final, the judge determines the facts without a jury; the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury does not extend to suits in equity."

"In but 12 of these instances, was the bill of complaint accompanied by supporting affidavits; in the remaining 58 cases, the court's interdict issued upon the mere submission of a bill expressing conventional formulas, frequently even without a verification. Of the 58 restraining orders so granted, 12 seem never to have come on for further hearing—even the very inadequate hearing incidental to the proceeding for a temporary injunction. This perfunctory technique carries its own comment."

"Moreover, there is a professional affidavit-maker—the privately subsidized policeman, the private detective, the 'industrial spy.' The activity of these frequently employed adjuncts of American industry has thus been characterized by one of our wisest judges: 'As a class they are overzealous, through their desire to prove to the detective bureaus that they are efficient, and to the railway company that they are indispensable.' Little known abroad, they have introduced into American industrial relations the most insidious and powerful forces of ill-will."

"As one New York judge rhetorically asks: 'Is it the law that a presumption of guilt attaches to a labor union association?'"

"The necessity of finding the facts quickly from sources vague, embittered and partisan, colored at the start by the passionate intensities of a labor controversy, calls at the best for rare judicial qualities. It becomes an impossible assignment when judges rely solely upon the complaint and the affidavits of interested or professional witnesses, untested by the safeguards of common law trials—personal appearance of witnesses, confrontation and cross-examination."

"With such issues of fact and of law, demanding insight into human behavior and nicety of juristic reasoning, we now confront a single judge to whom they are usually unfamiliar, and we ask him to decide forthwith, allowing him less opportunity for consideration than would be available if the question were one concerning the negotiability of a new form of commercial paper. We ease his difficulty and his conscience by telling him that his decision is only tentative."

"Judged by authoritative utterances, contemporary society rests upon certain assumptions; that social progress depends upon economic welfare; that our economic system is founded upon the doctrine of free competition, accepting for its gains the cost of its ravages; that large aggregations of capital are not inconsistent with the doctrine of free competition, but are, indeed, inevitable and socially desirable; that the individual workers must combine in order thereby to achieve the possibility of free competition with concentrated capital. The task of law, whether expressed by judicial decision or newly formulated by statute, is to accept or reject concretely the implications of these assumptions."

"Once we recognize that the right of combination by workers is in itself a corollary to the dogma of free competition, as a means of equalizing the factors that determine bargaining power, the consequences of making the power of union effective will be seen in truer perspective. Undoubtedly, hardships and even cruelties are involved in this phase, as in other respects, of our competitive system. Wise statesmanship here enters to determine at precisely what points the cost of competition is too great. Primarily this is the task of legislatures. Only within very narrow limits is it the function of courts to apply their own notions of policy. And it is immaterial whether this is done by judges with the frank avowal that they also are organs of policy or under the subtler guise of enforcing constitutional coercions. To count the cost of union weapons is to count the cost of free competition in industrial controversy. Without breeding other ills and, above all, without hurting the prestige of law, that cost is not to be diminished by curtailing in the name of law the most effective union tactics. It can only be diminished by bringing industry more and more within the area of collaborative enterprise."

"As to labor controversies during the last quarter century, equity in America has absorbed the law. The equitable glosses have rewritten the American code of industrial conflict."



## FREQUENT ADVICE



A labor editor says of me: "Such a spirited and resourceful leader will undoubtedly seek new worlds to conquer."

He then graciously proceeds to tell how I am to conquer the new worlds. The point in this is: Few men can stick to the jobs they are fitted to do, they are trained and paid to do.

Here's an editor who desires to be helpful. I like him. But he himself only recently failed to conquer a small plant in a small town. The strike was lost. He proved he knew nothing about suc-

cessful leadership—but he can tell others how to "conquer new worlds."

This goes on daily. The communists can state with positiveness how to run the labor movement—but they cannot run their own cafeteria. Its doors were recently closed in New York. They can tell how to achieve the "united front"—but they are now split into three different groups, three organizations, each at the throats of the others.

Some of our members can tell how to run a local union—but they cannot run their own homes. They can tell how to handle employers—but they cannot control their own children. They can tell how to get and to hold conditions—but many cannot even hold a job when they get it.

The point is—the tragedy is—such men fail. And failure means great injury. And they fail because they refuse to see. They clog their minds with illusions. They

try to fool themselves. They will not work hard to fit and equip themselves. It's too painful—as painful as a fat man running for a street car.

They will take action or start a fight without knowing where they are going to end. They won't inquire, analyze, study, weigh, plan and prepare—or try to learn in advance what is going to be the result in the end. Believing what they like to believe prevents them from seeing.

Such men haven't the courage to face a crowd and state the facts—state the failures and blunders that have been previously made. They haven't even learned what the facts are. That's not easy. It's much easier to juggle phrases, opinions, guesses, and say popular things. Why not? They haven't anything to lose. They are responsible to no one.

When they lose an argument, when things do not go as they predict or want, they blame everything and everybody but themselves. They whine to the heavens. They curse the very crowd that applauded them. They get burned in the mixup and then cry "injustice," and send out appeals for help. They expect to fight without paying the price of fighting. They expect to play with fire without getting singed.

But such men can easily tell others how to manage labor unions, how to win battles and "conquer new worlds."

Business corporations don't hire failures. But child-like critics expect labor unions to turn over their affairs to failures to run, even though they have never managed anything with success, not even their own personal affairs. It's the same as a young girl trying to tell a mother how to rear her children. It's like expecting a bookkeeper to do a good electrical job—or a boilermaker to fix a watch.

Such fellows seem never to win anything—except the applause of fools. They are like a bald-headed barber trying to sell one a tonic to grow hair. Only a fool would buy it.

## TAKE DISCIPLINE LIKE MEN

I said I believe in democracy only when it works. That caused much comment. One newswriter said: "Broach Bans Oratory." Please let me say more.

In no place have democracy, free speech, autonomy, been more abused than in the labor union. I have seen so many jumping-jacks, I have watched the caperings, the mischief of so-called democracy so long that I now say: "Oh, democracy what crimes are committed in your name." George Bernard Shaw recently said: "Sometimes democracy is curiously violent, dangerous and treacherous, and those who are familiar with it as practical statesmen trust it least."

What an overdose we have had! And this has often meant disorganization, strife, drifting, irresponsibility. It has acted like dope—and a number of our unions are drunk, stupefied and staggering from the effects.

I know some unions that are nothing but gathering places for hair splitters, guessers, freaks, mischief makers, grouches and petty politicians. They wait from one meet-

ing to the next to "get at" somebody, call someone names, blow off and show off. They disgust, destroy interest and attendance and kill morale. They had rather make a "speech," weep a little or "ride" someone than eat a good meal.

Such people refuse to understand. They can't build or create, and they make life disagreeable for those who can. I've seen them break the spirit of some very promising men, who became tired and disgusted. I doubt if they really know how to work with others, or can understand. Such men seem to have been born with sour, twisted, negative minds. From birth to the grave, they whine, fuss, chatter, complain. And to argue with them is about as useless as giving medicine to a dead horse.

How often you have heard many rise and say: "Mr. Chairman, I don't know anything about the question, but"—and then proceed to consume hours telling all about "it." Such people would not be tolerated for a moment outside a labor union.



Boiled down, it's simply a case of windbags, quackery, opinions, mental sickness—against painful study, training, experience and well-known facts. It's a case of blowing off, showing off, over against building up a well-functioning, efficient labor organization with a punch. It's a case of getting things done while others are eternally telling how to do them. It's order, decency, results—against confusion and turmoil.

It's not a case of trying to avoid criticism, because 90 per cent isn't criticism at all. It's plain obstruction, play, gas, slush, rot.

Such fellows talk much about their "rights." But no one has any rights in this organization when such rights interfere with its orderly progress and development.

Many misconstrue the union. It's not a debating society, not a recreation center for people with suppressed emotions and sweet theories to gather and blow off steam. It's not a charitable institution. It's not an hospital to cure mental sickness or cases of insanity. It's an instrument of production, of building up, of moving forward. When disciplined and properly managed the union then

can act intelligently; it can build, co-operate and participate in management, and not till then.

Competency and discipline go together. A competent unionist has found himself. He knows enough about the difficulties of any job to appreciate the task of getting men to work and move together. He thinks clearly. He is no coward. He wants to go through. He has no illusions. He is a good mechanic.

He stands in contrast to the ham-craftsman—the man who usually thinks crookedly, is easily misled, is willing to follow every false fire of fancy, every whim and desire. In short, this fellow is undisciplined, because he is not self-disciplined.

The problem of the modern union is the problem of every worth-while institution—the problem of getting its business administered in the most efficient manner, by the most competent men, backed by the most intelligent opinion.

The test of the individual is: "Am I really helping to build; am I trying to achieve something worthwhile, or am I just talking to hear myself talk?"

## AT RANDOM

I used to make many speeches, in all sorts of places, on all sorts of questions. I even wrote 10 books on how to make a speech. But I got exactly nowhere—when it came to actually getting things done for this organization—until I began to do something besides talk, until I began to understand what we call democracy, and discipline, and to help build our local unions to deal effectively with their problems. Results then came.

The father died in Boston. Before departing he called his sons around him: "Sons, before I die I want to tell you that I've made my life miserable. No man has had more troubles than I—but the troubles never happened."

Always it's the same. Everything I do, every place I go, it's fear! fear! wait! wait! We fear to move. Fear to initiate. Fear to accept—fearing always what "might" happen. I wonder if men do not fear even to be ridden of their fears.

Almost every measure for the benefit of union members has had to be practically forced upon them against their will. After being in effect for a time, they then fear it "might" be taken away—fear the loss of the very thing they feared to accept. Remember the death benefit of \$1,000 we initiated nine years ago.

The horse feared the automobile. It was new. I wonder if he doesn't now fear it "might" disappear and that he "might" have to go back to the truck.

I have received several petitions to do certain things. Please don't waste precious time in such a foolish manner. If a thing should be done, petitions are not needed. They mean nothing. It's as easy to get people to sign petitions as it is to get them to laugh at a poor joke. They wish to be polite, agreeable, and avoid argument. In a Kansas town a man bet he could get 95 per cent of the other citizens to sign a petition to the government, to extend the road to Tipperary. He won the bet. Ninety-seven per cent signed.

I am surprised to find others surprised at what they describe as my "frankness and straightforwardness." It's really funny, because I have been talking and writing the same way and saying much the same things for some years. If I cannot continue to be utterly frank, if I must evade and conceal, if I must say things I do not believe, then I am certain to be a failure as an International President.

Why are men eternally fussing over little things? Is it because our minds are occupied with only little things, or is it because our minds are little? If we devoted one-fourth the energy to getting things done as we do to talking and fussing about them, they would be done.

No, I'm not a prohibitionist. I'm not a reformer. Neither am I a pig. I simply oppose drunkenness when there is work to do. I've seen too many situations neglected, too many minds and bodies ruined, too many unions shot to pieces, because of drunkenness. Unions have made much progress since they left the saloon.

But prohibition is no cure. It's the biggest national farce we have, reeking with insincerity, dishonesty, corruption and poison. It has wrecked more homes, filled more jails, lunatic asylums and graves than any other thing, except the god of war.

Rough going may be ahead to try to rid this organization throughout of petty politics, cheap sentiment, inefficiency, internal clubs and disorder. It's not going to be an over-night task, nor a pleasant one, to try to put the entire organization on the sort of business-like, structural basis it ought to be put on. One of the first steps is a modern, revised constitution to meet present-day needs and good business sense. Please see petition for a referendum vote, in this issue.

*H. H. Roach*



# ACTION

MR. G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
International Secretary,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Over 38 years ago, in November, 1891, our constitution was adopted at St. Louis, Mo., when our Brotherhood was born. Since that year it has been amended hundreds of times by referendum votes and by conventions. It is the same with our Ritual, which still provides that we sing the opening and closing ode.

In spite of the hundreds of amendments, after over 38 years, our constitution does not meet present-day needs. In many respects, it is not modern nor practical. There is much in it which nobody observes or pays any attention to. It is confusing and conflicting—one part contradicts another part.

This has resulted in untold expense, numerous law suits, injunctions and other court actions, and dissension and controversy throughout our Brotherhood and at conventions. It has allowed quarrels and factions to develop among our members and to greatly injure and discredit our Brotherhood. It has materially weakened and retarded our progress. It has handicapped and prevented our Brotherhood and its locals from operating on a more modern and businesslike basis.

The conflicting clauses in our constitution have permitted the formation and development of internal clubs—religious, fraternal and political clubs—which have torn some of our local unions apart and destroyed their usefulness. Selfish internal politics, under our present laws, has throttled and almost eaten the heart out of many of our local unions. Harmful practices have been permitted to exist that are degrading and disgraceful.

To establish more orderly conduct of ourselves

and our affairs, to correct laxity and wrangling, and to bring about efficient business management of our organization, we need a revised constitution and ritual—based on present day requirements. We need a constitution that clearly defines its regulations. We need all this without delay. We need the task performed in a practical, common-sense, businesslike manner.

Therefore, in accord with Article XXXVIII, Section 1, the local unions making this petition submit the following constitutional amendment for referendum vote:

Amend Article XXXVIII, Section 1, by adding new paragraphs to read as follows:

"The International President is empowered to appoint a special Constitution Committee of eleven members (no two of whom shall be from the same local union) to meet with the International President and International Secretary, at the International Office, upon the call of the International President, for the purpose of altering, amending or revising this constitution and the rules herein, as may be necessary to conform to the needs of this organization.

"When the constitution and the rules herein are so altered, amended or

revised, then such shall be put in full force and effect upon notice from the International Secretary to the Local Unions.

"Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to conflict with or prohibit the carrying out of this amendment."

Signed by the  
Local Unions  
Making Peti-  
tion.

## We Agree

*If you want to take a big step forward; if you want to help get down to efficient business methods, then carefully read this petition for referendum vote. It's loaded with fact. More than the number of locals demanded by the constitution have submitted the petition.*

*If approved by the International Executive Council, as required by the law, at its March meeting, the proposal will then go out to referendum vote of the members.*

*This office stands solidly behind it.*

*H. H. Roach*



# Labor Writer Pens Brilliant Novel for Boys

GEORGE L. KNAPP, whose name is familiar to hundreds of thousands of union readers because of his work on the national weekly "Labor," has now put his name to a work of different but no less accomplished character. Knapp is the author of "A Young Volunteer with Old Hickory," an exciting historical tale of early Indian warfare in the great southwest. A girl of 13 was recently given this book to read. She summarized her reaction thus: "The best story which is not a love story that I have ever read. It is better than Treasure Island." Inasmuch as Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" is taken as the criterion of excellence of juvenile fiction, this spontaneous and sincere report of the youthful reader possibly sets the best mark of approval for Dr. Knapp's work.

The story has the swift, moving tempo, the bright flashing pictures, the keen knowledge of the history of the period, the romantic regard for frontier figures like Andrew Jackson and Davy Crockett, that makes it stand out beyond most boys' stories.

Dr. Knapp specializes in his writing for "Labor" on economic subjects. He writes sagaciously of public utilities and supreme court decisions. One would not suspect from reading these analytical articles that the reader was in communion with a born teller of tales.

The story has interest, humor and authentic knowledge. This bit will give the lilt of the tale, how Ft. Mims was taken:

"Fire! Fire!"

"Three roofs had caught from the blazing arrows, and one was burning fast. Up through the chimney came a bucket and the water was thrown at random; but missed the blaze. Another bucket appeared, and after it came the head and shoulders of a man. He put the water in the right place this time; but 20 Indian guns spoke at once, and he fell back down the chimney, dead. A yell from the savages greeted this triumph, the heaviest volley yet fired on the defenders came pouring into the compound, the white men on the east side answered with a volley, and in the pause that followed came a despairing cry:

"My God! They're stopping the portholes!"

"With a concerted rush, the Indians had plugged a dozen portholes with saplings or rails. Bailey led a squad to combat this new and deadly menace. They fought like mad, but the portholes were plugged faster than the whites could free them or make new ones, till on the whole east front, the defenders were muzzled. By this time half the cabins were ablaze, and as men dropped each minute under the heavy fire, there came the sound of axes as the Indians chopped at the palisade. The chopping stopped, there was a brief hush; then 30 yards of the east fence crashed inward, and over it leaped the Red Sticks to the final assault."

Before entering the ranks of labor journalist, George L. Knapp was a physician as well as historian. One comes across such interesting comments as these in this story:

"Being sick is no fun, even in our own day; but there was still less pleasure in it in the year 1813. Purging, bleeding and blistering were still the main standbys in treating most diseases. Mark Twain declares that in his boyhood, Galen, the ancient Roman doctor, could have come into his bedroom, and stood my doctor's watch without asking a question. He would have got out his lancet to bleed me; but I would

have had him there; our family doctor didn't allow blood to accumulate in the system. He would have prepared to salivate me; but there I would have had him again; I was already salivated; I was always salivated; calomel was so cheap."

"This was not entirely fair to the physicians of early days; and then, even more than now, there was a great difference in doctors. Almost while John was lying sick in Nashville, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, up in Kentucky, was performing a certain dangerous operation for the first time in history; and his hand was perfectly steady, though the neighbors had promised to hang him if the woman died. (N. B.: She didn't die.)



DR. GEORGE L. KNAPP

Dr. Marsh, who was attending John, was no such pioneer in medicine as McDowell; but he was a good, capable man, with a large fund of common sense, and he handled the lad's case very well. John wasn't bled—at least not after he remembered things—he wasn't blistered, and the scouring out he received was probably not much more than he needed."

One of the amusing pictures is the sight of Davy Crockett spoofing some of the tenet of the western front:

"That's Davy Crockett," whispered the sergeant. "Listen, but don't let on. He's stringin' them down easters proper."

"Thar we was," said Crockett; "me on one side o' the tree, an' the b'ar on t' other, an' neither able to do nothin' though both mighty wishful. The b'ar, he'd make a swat at me, fust one way, an' then t'other, till the wind o' his paws mighty nigh gimme the earache. He'd edge one way, an' I'd edge plum contrary, an' all the time I was loadin' Betsey here (patting his rifle)."

"He paused, shook his head as if the memory were almost too much for him, rolled his quid of tobacco to the other side of his jaws, spat mightily, and resumed:

"Well, I got her loaded, an' then the question riz up, what was I goin' to do with her? I could of shot the b'ar through one of his paws, but there warn't no use in that. The varmint was plum cute; he knowed when a gun was loaded an' when it warn't. He was comin' after me mighty brash till I

begun to use the ramrod, an' then he just got cautious, an' kep' on his own side o' the tree. I tried to slip round on him, but he was dodgin', now. I thunk, an' I thunk hard, an' purty soon, I got an idee."

"Yes?" said one of the young easterners in an excited tone as Crockett stopped.

"I put Betsey up agin' my knee, like this, sidewise, an' I pulled with both hands. She was mighty stiff, but purty soon she begun to give a little. I bent her, more an' more, till finally I got her in a regular half circle. Then I put in fresh primin', an' changed the flint, an' then I reached out about the right height, an' pulled the trigger, an' let Mr. B'ar have it!"

"Did you get him?" asked the younger of the two, a little doubtfully.

"I got him," said the backwoodsman, solemnly. "Trouble was, I'd put in too much powder, bein' nervous. The bullet went plum through the b'ar, an' come on round the tree, an' hit me in the left side an' busted a rib."

"The yarn was told with a solemn air of truth which fooled the young easterners up to the very edge of the impossible finish. Then they saw how they had been tricked and turned away in disgust, while the backwoodsmen shrieked in delight."

## Aid Asked From All Who Saw Meteor

All persons who saw the great meteor which crossed parts of Canada and the United States in the early morning of Friday, January 3, are asked to report their observations to the astronomers. According to accounts from several towns in Ontario, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania, a large fireball traversed these regions over a path several hundred miles long and roughly southeast in direction. Apparently the meteor disappeared somewhere in the mountainous part of western Pennsylvania. Scientists would be glad to find any part of the meteor that struck the ground in this neighborhood but none may have done so, since many of these fireballs burn up completely in the air, leaving no visible fragments. Even in this case it is important to get as many reports as possible from persons who saw the fireball in flight. Sometimes these objects travel in groups instead of singly, so that different people who think that they saw the same meteor really may have seen different ones. Anything of this kind is disclosed if enough reports are obtained from people at different places. Astronomers need such observations, too, to calculate the paths and speeds of meteors, facts which may enable them to learn the direction in space from which these bodies came and whether they belong to the solar system or are visitors from outer space. Reports from observers should include the exact time when the recent meteor was seen, its approximate place and path in the sky and any remembered facts about its color, noises heard or other circumstances. Reports may be sent to any professional astronomer or to E. E. Free, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for transmission to the American Meteor Society.

As usual, the International Office will bind the 1929 Journal. This will be a volume uniform with prior issues. Orders will be filled in order of reception, at \$3.75 prepaid.



# Local Refutes Charge With Constructive Booklet

**P**UBLIC service performed by Local Union No. 3, New York City, by adherence to the electrical code is told in a handsome, illustrated booklet just published by that enterprising group of electrical workers. The title of the work is "Public Service That Protects Property and Lives in the Electrical Field." A first edition of 20,000 copies has been issued.

Behind this publication lies the story of intelligent opposition to attacks. The local union has established a research and engineering department as one of its first accomplishments under the new regime. When hostile employers charged that the union was restricting output, when it undertook to improve electrical standards, the engineering and research department visited various sections of the city. A photographer accompanied William Reuter and Charles O. Kinsman, research men, and soon there rested in their possession 100 or more sensational photographs, showing the character of work, non-union and otherwise, which has been allowed to exist in defiance of city regulations. These photographs are reproduced in the booklet, and tell more readily than type the story of the union's struggle to raise the standards of electrical work in the metropolis. A second answer to the hostile charges was made in this wise. A questionnaire was sent to electrical employers asking them to state frankly if the union by direct or indirect means brought about restriction of output. These letters emphatically answered "No." The actual letters are reproduced in the booklet.

H. H. Broach records the purpose of the publication in this preface:

## Foreword

"Standards are set up for the benefit of the public. They protect. They save money. They contribute to neat appearance. They conserve life and property.

"Standards in the

electrical field today are not the whim of workmen or employers. They did not arrive by chance or accident. They were achieved only after slow, painful and costly experience, the loss of many millions of dollars in property, and many human lives.

"Standards may be said to represent civilized practices as opposed to crude, barbaric methods. Engineers, architects, electrical

craftsmen, employers—all have co-operated to formulate them.

"The Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 3, has been especially active in creating good standards, and in protecting them. The union insists on the highest standards of workmanship. It compels the members—both helpers and journeymen—to attend night school until they learn what they need to know and what they are paid to know.

"This is the only union, so far as I know, that compels its journeymen mechanics to attend school. Each mechanic is held responsible for the kind of work he performs. Members are penalized for doing careless or faulty work. They are also required to correct defective work on their own time.

"Though this booklet, the second to be published by Electrical Workers Union No. 3, was prompted by an attack on the organization and its officers for undertaking to adhere to the electrical code and to the highest standards of workmanship, it is not conceived as a negative or rebuttal argument. It is an interesting and constructive story of what a labor union has done to prove that it is a public service organization.

"H. H. BROACH."

The booklet goes on to explain:

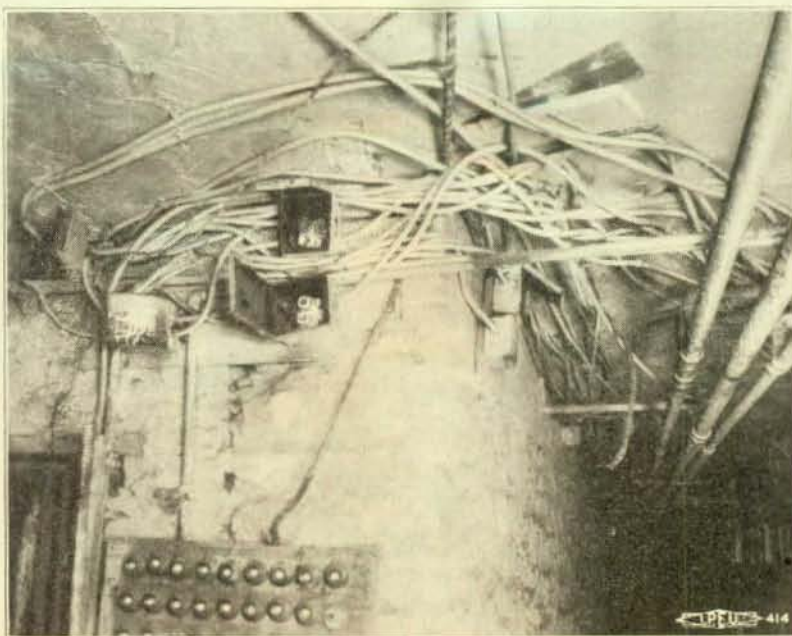
## The Code and Its Enforcement

"The city of New York, in company with other cities, recognizes the public value of electricians' work. It has an electrical code, created by law, administered by city inspectors, designed to give protection to the citizens of the city, necessary to their comfort and welfare. It is not necessary to recount here the principles of the code. A copy may be had for study by any citizen applying to the city inspector's office. It is enough to point out that the code has been worked out in the light of the experience of American municipalities.

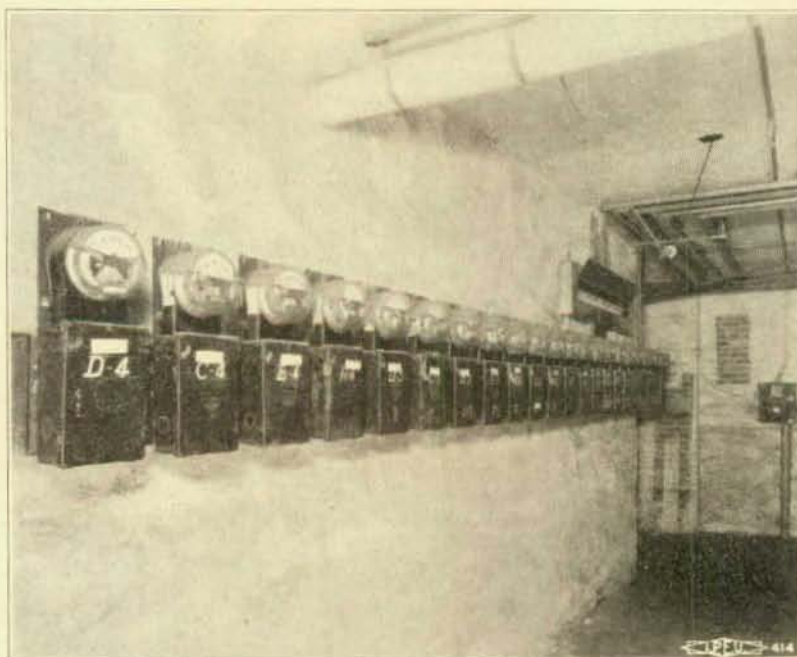
"The code, like so many other ordinances, is largely pro-

## Specimen Page From Booklet

### DANGER vs. SAFETY



A man who would pile timber in a basement, and toss a lighted cigarette that way, is, in the eyes of the law, a criminal. Yet the type of wiring permitted in this building has created a potential incendiarism. Address, Apartment House, 4327 Third Ave., Bronx.



And in contrast, these amply protected installations demanded by the UNION. Address 2078 Crotona Parkway, Bronx.

(Continued on p. 128)



# Extent of Electrification of Construction Reviewed

By F. B. T. INGEBRETHSEN

**T**HE construction field has been electrified. Modern buildings, subways, submarine tunnels and other large projects are being built electrically. The contractor of today is an "electrical contractor." He has modernized his plant.

Electric service has developed a reputation of such outstanding reliability that the contractor considers it a part of his plant. Electricity has proven its adaptability to construction equipment.

Back in 1803 plans for the erection of one of the most prominent structures in the world were completed, the present New York City Hall. This project was at that time considered by the engineering elite of the nation as a stupendous undertaking. The first foundation stone was laid by Mayor Edward Livingston, September 20, 1803. The architects and general contractors were Macomb and Mangin.

The well known edifice was completed in 1811 at a cost of approximately \$500,000.00. All work was done by hand.

It is amazing when one stops to think of the progress made in the construction field during the past 15 years; the speedy and efficient manner in which vast structures are erected electrically.

The New York Life Insurance Company's new building, a \$22,000,000 project, erected on the old Madison Square Garden site, was planned and constructed within two years. It was built electrically.

## Kilowatts Can Be Measured

Some idea of what part electrical equipment played in its construction may be gained from the following summary:

Wrecking Old Madison Square Garden—two 100 h.p. electric compressors; two 75 h.p. electric derricks.

Excavation and foundation work for new structure—two 225 h.p. electric compressors; four 100 h.p. electric compressors; five 60 h.p. electric derricks; three 25 h.p. electric concrete mixers; four 15 h.p. electric pumps.

Steel erection—six 100 h.p. electric derricks; two 100 h.p. electric compressors.

Fireproofing—four 65 h.p. electric bucket hoists; four 25 h.p. electric concrete mixers.

Stone setting—12 35 h.p. electric derricks.

Bricklayers, masons, plasterers—16 50 h.p. hod hoists.

Temporary fire apparatus—one 200 h.p. fire pump.

Miscellaneous equipment, hand saws, drills, etc.—108 h.p.

An aggregate installation of over 4,000 horsepower. Eleven thousand temporary lights were used throughout the entire building while under construction. Electrically-operated pipe cutting and threading machines were used by plumbers and steam fitters.

Another example of the confidence placed in central station service is brought out by the extent to which it is being utilized in submarine tunnel construction. During 1928 the city of

New York awarded contracts for the construction of over \$100,000,000.00 worth of subways and tunnels. They are being constructed electrically. Approximately 28,000 horsepower in electrical equipment is being used on this work.

## Equipment Diverse

The submarine tunnel being constructed under the East River at the foot of Fulton Street, New York, is being built with 9,150 horsepower in the following high and low tension electrical equipment: Stiff leg derricks, compressors, pumps, concrete mixers, concrete blowers, exhaust blowers, band saws, planers, circular saws, charging pan-

els, shovels, conveyors, mucking machines.

Similar installations are being used on two other tunnels under construction, one under Harlem River and another under East River at 53rd Street to Long Island City.

Men working under "air-pressure" in tunnels or caissons are generally known as "sand hogs." They place their lives in the hands of electric service which operates compressors supplying the required air. They have implicit confidence in the continuity of central station service. Submarine tunnel construction demands uninterrupted service for low pressure air supply to prevent water entering working chambers.

Blasting of rock in tunnels, until recently, curtailed progress in construction considerably, due to rock dust and fumes from explosives. Heretofore it has been necessary to wait between 15 and 45 minutes before the "working head" could be cleared of dust and fumes so as to permit the men to return to work. A new ventilating system developed by the E. I. DuPont, De Nemours and Company, Inc., is operated electrically and has made it possible for the men to return to their work within five minutes after the blast has been fired.

Supplying electric service to construction projects has, from a central station point of view, developed into a very desirable revenue producer. With steam apparatus practically eliminated from the industry in New York, electric service has been called upon to take over the task of erecting over one billion dollars worth of projects annually.

Since 1924 approximately 800,000 horsepower in contractors electrical equipment was used in the borough of Manhattan for erecting buildings. During 1928 about 150,000 horsepower were used in the same borough.

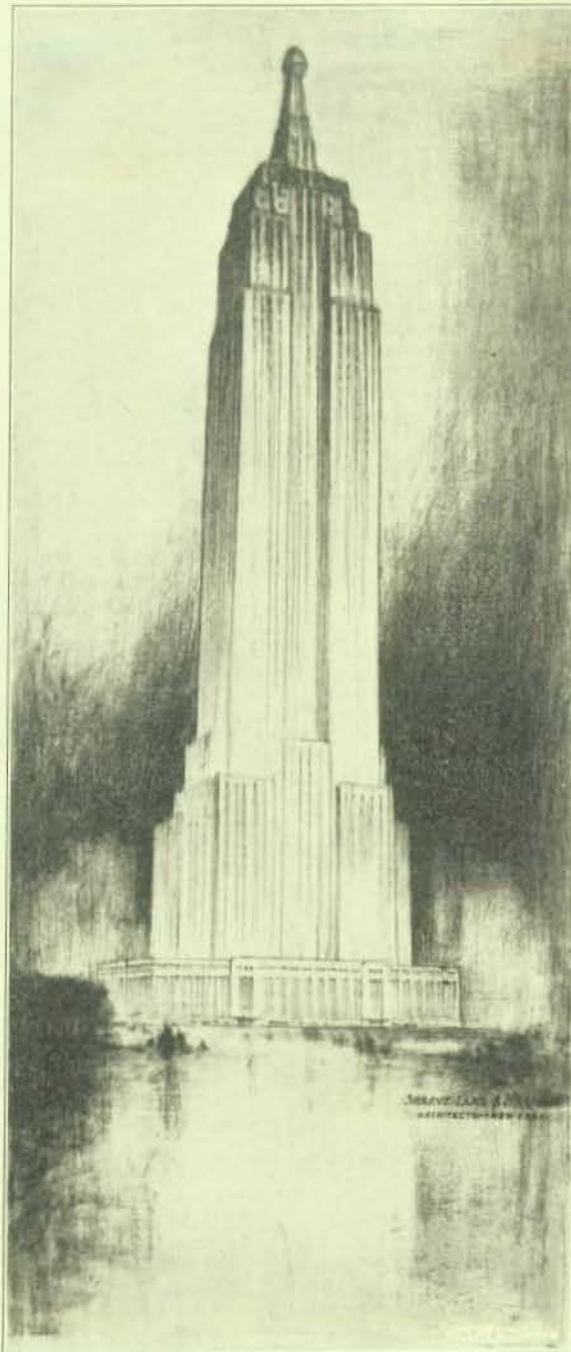
## A Word About Electric Welding

Electric welding has taken its place in the construction industry and is looked upon by steel erecting contractors of New York City, railroad and public utility engineers as a permanent fixture in that field. The recently completed railroad bridge constructed over Chicopee Falls, Mass., has attracted nationwide interest.

The bridge was originally designed for a riveted type. All truss members were to be built-up sections, floor beams were plate and angle girders and stringers were "I" beams. The estimated weight was 120 tons.

It was later decided to design and construct a bridge electrically welded. This bridge was constructed of channel, angle and heavy "H" beam iron. No rivets were used during the work of fabrication. It weighs but 80 tons, a saving of weight compared with a riveted type bridge of 33 per cent. The structure has a 72 degree skew and, although the span of truss is 134 feet, eight inches, the over-all length is about 175 feet. Width between trusses is 17 feet and height between chords is 24 feet, eight inches.

Reiterating the sentiment of hun-  
(Continued on page 128)



NEW YORK'S NEWEST GIANT

Empire State Building, 85 Floors, known as Al Smith's Building.



# Continent Honors Union Co-operative Principle

THE dinner tendered Daniel Willard, the best-known railway executive in America, by representatives of the 16 standard labor organizations, in Baltimore, January 13, once again calls attention to the strength and vitality in union co-operative management relations.

The occasion was Mr. Willard's successful completion of 20 years' service as head of the pioneer railroad of America, but no one can measure the subsequent reaction of public opinion, without being aware that the dinner also marked a new phase in union co-operative management relations. Members of the cabinet, of the U. S. Senate and the House were present to hear Mr. Willard praised as the leading industrial statesman of America. The affair gathered moment by the presence of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway System, a speaker, and a friend of Mr. Willard's. These two great railway systems now make union co-operative management relations the dominant

**Labor honors Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Another milestone in union co-operative relations passed. Canadian National joins amicably in celebration.**

tains and its rivers, which makes it quite unlike any other railroad, just as there is also something alluring and attractive about Baltimore that no one can fully appreciate who has not lived here.

"The Baltimore and Ohio was the first real railroad, as we now understand the term, to be built in this country and it is now more than 100 years old. Its record over that long period is full of historic and romantic interest, and, without doubt, this has had its influence upon the lives, the point of view, and the philosophy of the men and women who constitute the so-called Baltimore and Ohio family.

"Like most other families, I suppose, that of the Baltimore and Ohio has not been wholly immune from family misunderstandings and the heart burnings which sometimes follow such periods of mental disquietude. Such an incident as I have in mind occurred in 1922 and is usually referred to as the shopmen's strike. I shall not discuss the causes leading up to that unfortunate occurrence, but I do want to refer briefly to some of the things which followed, and particularly as they relate to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

## Genesis Given

"A few weeks before the strike, Mr. Johnston, at that time president of the Machinists' Union, and Mr. Otto Beyer, called at my office and made a proposition which was both unique and surprising. Mr. Johnston said in brief that the men he represented were skilled craftsmen and as a rule most of them had spent a good many years in the service. He said that because of their years of experience they naturally had acquired a knowledge concerning the work they were doing which ought to be of value to the company, and he suggested that we endeavor to work out some plan whereby a greater use could be made of that knowledge and experience, the men co-operating with the management to that end in a joint effort to promote our mutual interests. He desired to know if I would look with favor upon such an arrangement. He said, in reply to my inquiry, that they were bringing the proposition first to the Baltimore and Ohio because they considered that company fair in its relations to its employees and they wished to show their appreciation of the company's attitude by the inauguration of such a plan or policy as he proposed, believing it would be mutually helpful.

"We soon reached an understanding and it was agreed that the plan should be given a trial. Unfortunately, soon after our conference, the shopmen's strike began and naturally the matter was dropped. The recollection of our discussion and our appreciation of its possibilities had a considerable influence, I have no doubt, upon the final adjustment of our controversy.

"Discussion of the plan for co-operation was resumed shortly after the settlement of the strike, a method of procedure was agreed upon, the plan was put into effect, and sub-

sequent events have fully justified our faith. Co-operation is now an accepted policy in all branches of the Baltimore & Ohio service. We do not claim or believe that in co-operation we have found a cure for all the industrial ills. While human nature remains as it is, men will differ—honestly differ—concerning matters of mutual concern, but I venture to say that most, if not all, of such differences will be the result of misunderstandings. Co-operation promotes mutual and correct understanding and in that way contributes greatly towards industrial peace. I do not say that because of co-operation there will never be another strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, although I hope not, but I firmly believe that where sympathetic co-operation exists, strikes are much less likely to occur.

"I have frequently been asked for a copy of our labor policy, the implication being



DAN WILLARD

President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Foremost Industrial Statesman of United States.

philosophy of industry for the North American continent.

The dinner brought hundreds of labor representatives to Baltimore. Editor Edward Keating, of "Labor," acted as toastmaster. President Bert Jewell of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, personally represented President William Green. C. W. Jones, general chairman Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, made the presentation speech to Mr. Willard. Labor bands, and music clubs furnished the music.

Mr. Willard said:

"Twenty years seems a long time when we look forward and it really is a long time in one's life, but it seems very short when we look back after having lived it.

"My decision to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, when it was offered me 20 years ago, was influenced not a little, I am inclined to think, by the very pleasant memories which had remained with me concerning my former brief term of service with the company as assistant general manager.

"There is something romantic and alluring about the Baltimore and Ohio, its moun-



SIR HENRY THORNTON

President of the Canadian National, Canada's Foremost Industrial Statesman.

that we have something carefully worked out like a code of by-laws with numbered paragraphs, each to apply to different circumstances and situations that may arise. We have nothing of the kind beyond a very brief statement of belief and procedure. What have we then as a basis for our labor relations? I have tried many times to find the answer to that question. In my opinion the basis of the Baltimore & Ohio labor policy is best described as a state of mind resulting from the confidence which the employees have in the fairness of the management and which the management also has in the fairness of the employees. Instead of thinking of each other in terms of suspicion, a feeling of mutual respect and growing confidence exists, and this in my opinion is the outstanding contribution of our co-operative policy.

"While the practical suggestions which have been made and adopted from time to time have been of substantial value, even so, to my mind they are relatively unimportant when compared with the feeling of



respect and confidence resulting also from the practical application of the plan.

"I have said that we endeavor to deal fairly with our employees, and the question might well be asked—What do you mean by fairly? That is a difficult question to answer because so far as I know there is no definite standard for determining fairness. There is no established measure of fairness such as the yardstick. Fortunately, however, there is a rule many centuries old which if honestly followed, I believe will bring substantial justice or fairness. The rule I have in mind is to treat the other man as you think you would wish to be treated if in his place. It is a very old rule and a very simple rule, but I have not yet heard of a better one. That rule, I like to think, is the essence of the Baltimore & Ohio labor policy.

"I am inclined to think that our labor policy was formerly influenced to no small extent by the ever-present thought of the next war, or, in plainer words, of the next strike. Now we are trying at least to direct our labor policy so as to prevent war. We are consciously and earnestly trying to eliminate the causes which ultimately lead to war, in order that we may have peace. If it is necessary to have two sides in order to make war, it is equally necessary to have the co-operation of two sides in order to make peace.

"This occasion itself is perhaps the best evidence that we have made some progress in that direction.

"I wish to make clear, Mr. Chairman, that the labor relationship which is thought to exist on the Baltimore & Ohio has not been brought about by the sole effort of any one individual, least of all of myself. I have made some contribution, I hope, towards the general result, but what has been accomplished could only have been brought about by the sympathetic and earnest co-operation of the whole official staff, together with the 70,000 men and women who make up the Baltimore & Ohio family, so-called.

"The labor union organizations and leaders to whom much credit is due for suggesting the plan in the first instance have continued to give it their sympathetic support and encouragement.

"The Baltimore & Ohio board of directors, to whom I am at all times directly responsible, have also and always given their full endorsement to our labor policies as I have had occasion from time to time to bring the matter to their attention.

"It was a great step forward, nothing less than epochal, when organized labor under the wise and constructive leadership of Mr. Green declared for co-operation with industry, as opposed to the former policy of antagonism or opposition."

Sir Henry said:

"From the earliest dawn of history man seems to have been a fundamentally contentious animal, and even before there were historical records man was so environed that strife was essential for existence. In those far-away days, when man was but little above the level of animals, his precarious existence became possible only through continual warfare against savage beasts, cruel elements and predatory neighbors. Born in such early conditions, it is not unnatural that warfare and revolt became just as much a fundamental human characteristic as the desire for life itself. Ever since the historian has recorded the episodes of the human drama, great movements, whether they be economic or military, national or international, have frequently found expression in and been accompanied by warfare, and this has been relatively true even in modern times.

### Shadow of Feudal Days

"In the pursuit of the jealous aspirations of nations and classes, an appeal to arms was forced largely because an attempt to acquire unjustifiable and unfair preference left open no other method. The usual rule was to acquire as much as possible, irrespective of rights, and retain it against all comers: the desire usually determined the means, and there was but little reckoning with the future so long as the present brought power and wealth. However much one may deplore strife and warfare between

to that intelligent view of the relations between labor and capital called "co-operation." Just as we extol those who are bending their efforts to the abandonment of warfare and to a co-operative movement amongst nations, so with enthusiasm we give our tribute this evening to one whose noble aspirations and sagacious activities have contributed so much to the development of a finer and more profitable relationship between capital and labor.

"The contribution which Daniel Willard has given to the welfare of mankind in this respect will cause his name to be written high on the roster of those who have advanced the cause of civilization. There is probably no form of industrial activity so difficult of efficient administration as the great railway systems of the world. They stretch from state to state and from ocean to ocean, serving different communities—sometimes with divergent aspirations; employing in their service individuals performing innumerable

70,000 of us invite you to ride on our railroad

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

International advertising campaign celebrates UNION Cooperative RELATIONS

AS IMPORTANT AS THE President

CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE LARGEST RAILWAY SYSTEM IN AMERICA

nations, such becomes worse than a curse when they separate those of the same family and divert from a common objective those whose interests are best served by mutual and co-operative effort. The tremendous impetus and widened horizon given to industry by harnessing steam, electricity, and the products of petroleum in the service of commercial production, so completely expanded the industrial field that old policies and relationships were badly fractured; and in groping for a re-adjustment in contacts between capital and labor it is not remarkable, with the shadow of feudal days hanging over the world, that strife and contention, rather than peace and intelligence, should have governed. But just as in the affairs of state and in the relations between nations we have come to regard warfare as ineffective for the settlement of disputes, and ruinous in results, so have we, through arduous experience, come

and intricate tasks; not concentrated in confined areas but a narrow ribbon reaching for perhaps thousands of miles, with very little of the enterprise under the direct eye of the central administration. Under such circumstances, no efficiency can exist unless there is excited the desire of every servant of the company, be he high or low, to perform his daily task to the best of his ability, with loyalty and with pride in his work. Those who, of their own inspiration, desire the accomplishment of a definite object, succeed where those who are driven to their work by force will fail, and herein is found underlying principle of the co-operative movement. I believe a railway to be a living entity; it has a heart and soul and a character. Its heart, soul and character are what its officers and men confer upon it. If it has a reputation for efficiency, justice, courtesy and service,

(Continued on page 125)



# Power, Telephone, Radio Under Sway of Bill

**H**ISTORY is repeating itself. The generation-old struggle between the public and the railroads which began in the nineties and did not end until the Great War, is being re-enacted in the case of the power and communication utilities. The public, long a victim of high rates based on fictitious valuations, and affronted by the cold impertinence of corporation heads, has spoken in a sweeping bill, now before Congress, and in several states, most particularly in New York. The Couzens Transmission bill (S. 6) is destined to bring to a head the 10 years' contest between telephone, power and radio utilities, and the helpless consumers. Developments in the battle are:

1. Hearings on the Couzens bill have begun, presaging bitter battles in Congress.
2. The telephone monopoly is the most defiant of the corporations. It has refused to obey the edicts of the New York State government, and has prepared to collect millions in increased rates.
3. The Federal Courts have rendered sweeping decisions favoring the telephone monopoly.
4. Pacific Coast cities have formed a league to protect themselves from the depredations of the telephone monopoly.

The Couzens bill is entitled a bill "to provide for the regulation of the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless." It is amendments to this bill that swing the power utilities into the purview of the proposed commission. The bill has as its main feature the creation of a commission on communications, composed of five members drawn from five designated zones. This commission in form and function resembles the Interstate Commerce Commission in its relation to the railroads.

## Bill Quoted

"Sec. 3. (a) A commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Commission on Communications, hereinafter referred to as the commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one of whom the President shall designate as chairman: Provided, That chairmen thereafter elected shall be chosen by the commission itself.

"(b) Each member of the commission shall be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident citizen of a state within the zone from which appointed at the time of said appointment. Not more than one commissioner shall be appointed from any zone. No member of the commission shall be financially interested in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus or in the transmission or operation of radiotelegraphy, radio telephony, or radio-broadcasting, and no commissioner and no person in the employ of or holding any official relation with any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stocks or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties or hold such office. Said commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Not more than three commissioners shall be members of the same political party.

**Long agitation against telephone abuses, and the defiant attitude of the Bell Corporation towards control have at last borne fruit. The country is literally aflame with indignation at transmission abuses. Power and radio are brought into the orbit of control.**

"(c) The commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five and six years, respectively, from the date of the



SENATOR JAMES COUZENS

taking effect of this act, the terms of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause. A vacancy in the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission."

A secondary aim of the bill is to bring the communication utilities under sway of public control, and to prevent private monopoly.

Need for regulation was dramatically brought to public attention by the conflict in New York State. Following a traditional practice, the New York Telephone Company, largest subsidiary of the A. T. and T.—the Bell monopoly—sidestepped the state courts, and went into the Federal court to ask for allowance of increased valuation items. The Federal court complied. This tacked on \$133,000,000 to an already high valuation,

and the New York Telephone Company prepared to collect from telephone users.

The New York Legislature passed resolutions requesting Congress to require utility companies to exhaust their means of relief in rate cases in the state courts before going into Federal courts. Several bills were immediately introduced into Congress requiring utilities to exhaust every known channel in the state before seeking redress in Federal jurisdiction. In Albany attorneys for the telephone company defied the Public Service Commission to fix rates, and told the commission that the Federal court had overruled it.

Whether the state can win relief is problematical. The U. S. Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision that reverses a lower New Jersey court.

## Company Wins Important Case

The United States Supreme Court held invalid the New Jersey tax imposed on telephone companies and similar companies, in so far as the tax was applied to the gross receipts of the corporations from services rendered beyond the boundaries of the state. The Supreme Court thus reversed the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in the case of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company against the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Justice Butler delivered the opinion of the Court. Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented.

"The State of New Jersey passed an act imposing a franchise tax on telephone companies and other similar corporations doing business in the state. The tax was based on the gross receipts of the company derived from business done entirely within the state, but it also provided that these companies shall pay the gross receipts tax on that portion of business done in interstate commerce, as the length of their lines in New Jersey bears to the length of the lines over which the business is done.

"The New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, in its tax return, reported the gross receipts derived from business done entirely within the state of New Jersey. Upon demand of the taxing authorities, the company, under protest, filed a supplemental return, reporting the gross receipts derived from interstate commerce. The tax was assessed in accordance with provisions of the statute, including the gross receipts from interstate business. From this assessment the company appealed to the courts of New Jersey, arguing that the tax as imposed was a burden on interstate commerce, and therefore contrary to the federal constitution.

"The New Jersey courts sustained the act, and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It argued that since this act imposes a franchise tax, and not a property tax, and is not imposed in lieu of all other taxes, but is imposed in addition to the ordinary ad valorem taxes on its real and personal property, it must be held to be a burden on interstate commerce.

"The state argued in opposition that the tax is not a burden on interstate commerce, but is a tax on the privileges enjoyed by the appellant company. The state further pointed out that the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company is actually authorized to do business only within the state of New Jersey, that it transacts no business and transmits no messages outside the state, that all interstate messages over its lines in New Jersey are received from, or delivered to,



connecting companies in the adjoining states at the state boundary, and that the gross receipts of the company are limited to compensation for service rendered on its lines within the state. The state therefore argued that the revenue derived by the company is entirely from within the state, and the tax is not directed at gross receipts from, or intended to affect, the interstate commerce. Whatever effect there is upon interstate commerce, the state argued, is purely incidental and indirect."

One of the forces combating the telephone monopoly, appearing in Washington, is the Telephone Investigation League of America. This was founded in Portland, Oreg., January 7, 1929. Otto A. Case is chairman. The personnel of this committee is as follows:

#### Officers

John M. Mann, president, Portland, Oreg.  
H. A. Goode, secretary-treasurer, Portland, Oreg.  
J. J. O'Toole, vice president, San Francisco.  
Thomas J. L. Kennedy, vice president, Seattle.  
Jess Stephens, vice president, Los Angeles.  
E. K. Murray, vice president, Tacoma.

#### Executive Committee

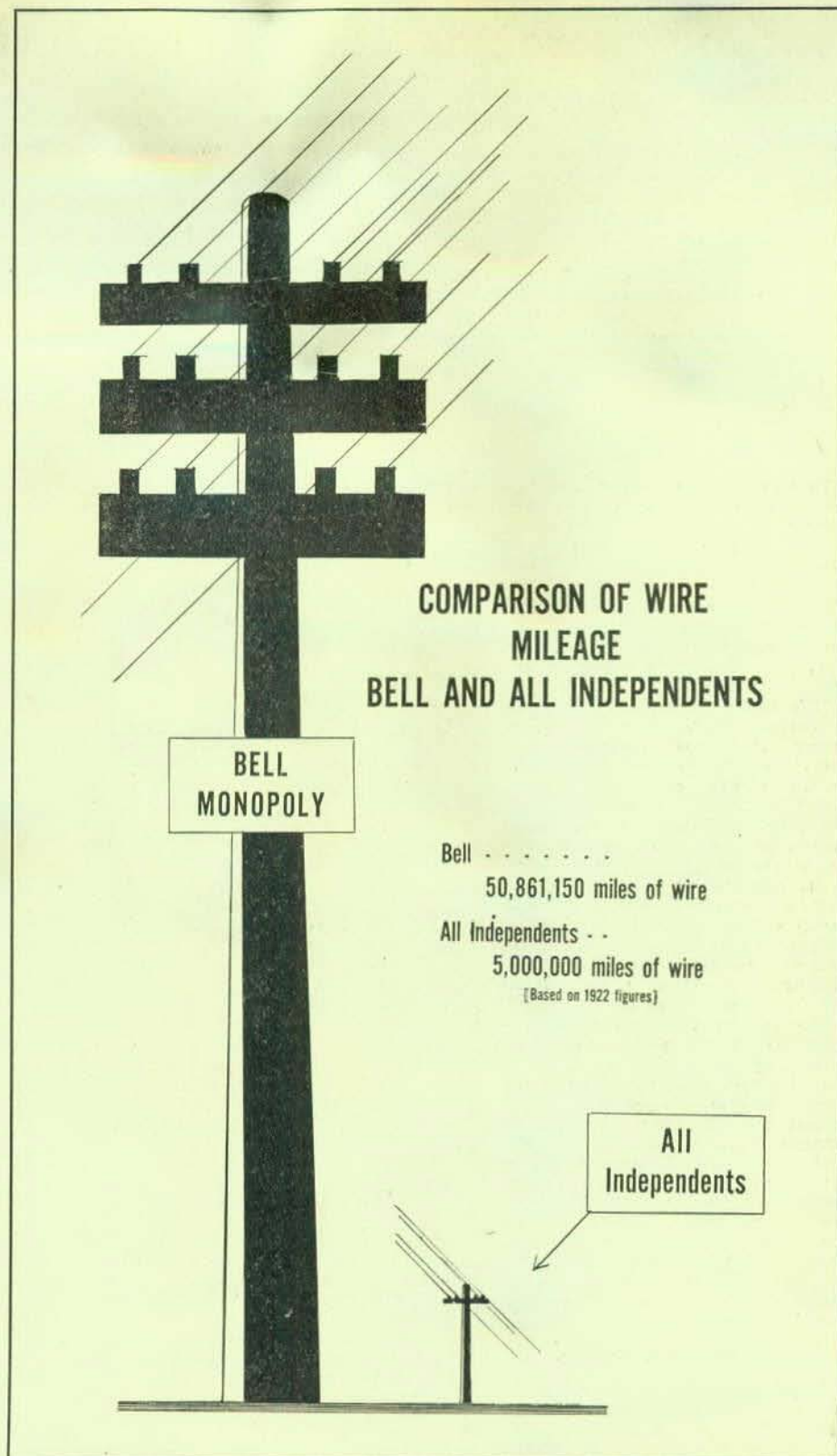
Otto A. Case, chairman, Department Efficiency Committee, Seattle.  
W. D. Lane, secretary, 1514 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.  
Dion R. Holm, special counsel, rate litigation, San Francisco, vice chairman.  
Thomas J. L. Kennedy, corporation counsel, Seattle.  
John E. Carroll, president of Council, Seattle.  
J. J. O'Toole, city attorney, San Francisco.  
Frank Havernner, supervisor, San Francisco.  
Milton Bryan, Los Angeles.  
M. G. Tennent, mayor, Tacoma.  
J. M. Geraghty, corporation counsel, Spokane.  
A. E. Clark, Yeon Building, Portland.  
Preston Higgins, city attorney, Oakland.  
Kenneth Harlan, public utility expert, Tacoma.  
Frank S. Grant, city attorney, Portland.  
John M. Mann, commissioner of public utilities, Portland.

#### Legislative Committee

Dion R. Holm, special counsel, rate litigation, San Francisco.  
Thos. J. L. Kennedy, corporation counsel, Seattle.  
Frank S. Grant, city attorney, Portland.  
This is virtually a league of municipalities.

### New Way to Save Aircraft From Thunderstorms

Prediction of thunderstorms five or six hours in advance, something expected to be very useful at airports, is believed to be possible by a new mathematical device called a tephigram, described by Mr. Clifford M. Alvord and Mr. Robert H. Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a recent announcement of the United States Weather Bureau. A tephigram consists of a complicated set of curves drawn on cross-section paper to show the amount of energy available in the atmosphere for release as a thunderstorm, as wind, in warming the air after a rain or otherwise. To use these tephigrams in forecasting thunderstorms, the first step is to send up a balloon, a kite or an airplane equipped



with weather instruments, so that the temperature, pressure and other conditions of the air at different heights can be recorded. These data are then plotted on the special cross-section sheets to form the tephigram. The resulting figures belong, Mr. Alvord and Mr. Smith discover, to two general types, one of which indicates ordinary air circulation due to warm air rising from the ground while the other indicates a mixture of local and foreign air in the upper atmosphere. The morning of a summer day may show no visible sign, the investigators

state, of thunderstorms which will develop later. But that morning's tephigram does show such signs, so that the thunderstorms may be predicted and aviators warned.

Education—A debt due from present to future generations.—George Peabody.

As usual, the International Office will bind the 1929 Journal. This will be a volume uniform with prior issues. Orders will be filled in order of reception, at \$3.75 prepaid.



# Garbo's Director Films French Electrician Story

JACQUES FEYDER, who directed Greta Garbo in "The Kiss" has made a big hit in Paris with a new film entitled "The New Gentlemen." So Morris Gilbert writes from Paris to the New York Times. Since the labor hero in this satiric comedy is an electrician, it may amuse readers of this Journal to see the clash of class ideas in France through the medium of a story. The whole thing must seem trifling to us. In the United States, where most of the leaders, political and economic, are "new gentlemen" (poor boys) the excitement of Parisians at such a story seems ridiculous. At any rate, Mr. Gilbert's account of the play is worth reproduction.

(By MORRIS GILBERT)

Paris.

That part of Paris which goes to moving pictures—a very big part—is chuckling and laughing outright at a picture which was released to the second-run houses all over the city this week, "Les Nouveaux Messieurs." Any audience might find the film amusing, but it is so Parisian and so appropriate to these recent days of political crisis here that it is having an exceptional welcome.

"The New Gentlemen" was directed by Jacques Feyder, one of the best known and most successful of Frenchmen in the field, whose last production was Greta Garbo's silent film "The Kiss." The story is from the play of Robert de Flers and Francis de Croisset and not long ago was a successful "boulevard comedy," as its particular type of bright and worldly comment is called. There is hardly another French cinema actress with more charm—for the French as well as Americans—than Gaby Morlay, who is featured in the picture and finds a part fitted to her talents.

The fall of the Briand Government last month perhaps gave an extra fillip, in the mind of Paris, to "Les Nouveaux Messieurs," since the story concerns the collapse of a cabinet and the substitution of an extreme radical ministry. At the houses where it is showing now a careful foreword is thrown on the screen, asserting that no characters are drawn from life and even explaining that the interior of the Chamber of Deputies, where some of the drama and much of the comedy of the picture occur, was constructed at the Feyder studios.

## An Ironical Divertissement

Parisians assuredly are associating the picture with recent political events, though aware, of course, that it was made before they happened. They even point out, in laughing whispers, the true identities of various fictional deputies who play major or minor roles in the film. Revelations of favoritism at the opera and other governmental improprieties are taken with chuckles, as the foreword urges. The chuckles are undoubtedly as ironical as the picture itself.

Suzanne Verrier (Gaby Morlay) is a ballet dancer at the Paris Opera. A count, who is a deputy of wealth and power, much taken with her, influences her advancement and at the same time makes a rich and elegant haven for her. Far out of his world—and the world he leads Suzanne

**Highbrows in Paris are chuckling over a film with labor-leader—an electrician—as the central figure. However, it appears to indicate—even though the thing is satire—that labor is not to be ignored.**

into—is the young man, Jacques Gaillac, chief electrician at the big theatre. But Suzanne is not insensible to Gaillac's charm.

Her interest in Gaillac rises when she learns that he is secretary of the powerful radical-labor organization called the C. I. T. When she watches him quell a mob of striking taxi-drivers and win a rate war

well-drawn amazement to the invitation.

"I'll offer you either the ministry of marine or agriculture," says Morin. The ex-electrician shakes his head. "Nothing but labor," he responds, and gets the appointment.

So, when Suzanne, eager to see her lover again, comes in to Paris it is a very different Gaillac she meets—the minister of labor, seated at a monstrous rococo desk with a score of humble petitioners waiting in the anteroom.

## Success and Truth

Here the typical success-story which "Les Nouveaux Messieurs" seems to be fades and reality sets in. The labor government doesn't seem to do very well. The ministers—including young Gaillac—are just as inconsiderate to their constituents as the former cabinet. Favoritism is just as rife at the opera. The conservative forces rally, and Gaillac, called home from opening a new model village for workers, is too late to save the situation, even if he could. The elder count finds Gaillac slightly in the way in Paris and wangles a diplomatic post abroad for him. And to cap the climax Suzanne, offered the mediocre life of the diplomat—no doubt underpaid—returns to the elegance of the great world and the faded charms of the count as well.

With this story actors and director have done remarkably well. It is brightly told and excellently filmed. The photography is modernistic in tone, but always successfully so. The scenes in the chamber of deputies are particularly good, especially the moment when the director of the opera, listening to an impassioned speech, falls asleep and finds the chamber peopled in his dreams with gay ballet dancers, lifting their dainty arabesques on rostrum and benches. Gaby Morlay, rowdy and dainty by turn, serious and merry, has a picture well to her taste and capacities, which are infinite.

## Money Value In Sympathy

A boss willing to listen to employees' troubles may mean more work turned out by the factory, at least if the employees are feminine and if a group of girls studied by psychologists in the Chicago factory of the Western Electric Company are typical of their working sisters.

Professor Elton Mayo disclosed the circumstances at a meeting of the American Statistical Association. Records have been kept for more than two years, he explained, of the productivity of this group of girl workers. The greatest efficiency and the largest output of work were attained, it was found, when the forewoman, in charge was a sympathetic listener in whom the girls could confide and whom they were willing to consult freely about boy friends, troubles at home or any other personal or family difficulty unconnected with the factory work. As psychoanalysts have discovered in many other investigations, troubles lose most of their power to distress if they are confided to a sympathetic listener. This is what psychologists believe explains the factory results. Without someone to confide in, the working girl continues thinking about her private difficulties while she is at work.



THE "DIVINE" GARBO

Were it possible to transplant the French story to America, she would have the leading role.

she does not hesitate to dance all night in celebration with the young worker, and afterward, when dawn breaks, she even takes a swim in the Seine. But Suzanne, sensibly considering the adventure as mere diversion, departs next day for the count's country château on a three months' visit before the opera season gets under way for her again. She makes a rendezvous for dinner with Gaillac in November on the night of her return.

Meanwhile, political events take place. A considerate cabinet falls and a deputy, Morin by name, Trotskyesque in make-up, manners and aims, is called to form a ministry. At the same time young Gaillac, popular among the Paris workers, becomes a deputy. When Morin calls at 3 a. m. to invite Gaillac to his cabinet, Gaillac has been expecting him. But he feigns sleep, and when Morin wakes him listens with



# U. S. Co-operates in Making Ford Cost Survey

**A**N interchange of letters between J. W. Nixon, Chief of the Statistical Division of the International Labor Office, and Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, set in motion the now famous co-operative survey of purchasing power in Detroit and European capitals. The survey is destined to settle the long-enduring question, "Who has the higher standard of living, the European or American worker?" Mr. Nixon was in the United States during December and January perfecting details of the survey. It should be completed as this issue leaves the press.

According to the schedule laid out by the International Labor Office the Detroit commodity budget will be priced in the following European centers:

Belgium—Antwerp.  
Denmark—Copenhagen.  
Finland—Helsingfors.  
France—Paris, Marseilles.  
Germany—Berlin, Frankfurt.  
Great Britain—London, Manchester.  
Ireland—Cork.  
Holland—Rotterdam.  
Italy—Genoa, Trieste.  
Poland—Warsaw.  
Spain—Barcelona.  
Sweden—Stockholm.  
Turkey—Constantinople.

When the Detroit budget is compiled International Labor Office investigators will determine, through first-hand studies in each of these cities, how much it would cost to buy the commodities listed. The total cost in each case will represent the yearly wage, equal, in terms of purchasing power, to the \$7.00 per day Ford minimum in Detroit.

## Reliable For World Estimates

These figures will give the most reliable basis yet obtained for calculating differences in the cost of living in the leading nations of the world. Expressed in terms of dollars—or any single monetary standard—they will give a concrete index of the relative cost of maintaining the same standard of living in each city of the different countries.

The genesis of the study was a request made by Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the Ford Motor Company of Great Britain and head of the Ford interests in Europe, to the International Labor Office for data which the Ford Company might use to bring the purchasing power of wages in the company's European plants in line with that of its employees' wages in the United States. When it was announced that the International Labor Office did not have sufficient information in its records to comply with Sir Percival's request, and that its budget did not allow for the investigation necessary to furnish it, Mr. Filene announced, on behalf of the Twentieth Century Fund, that the necessary financial support would be guaranteed by the fund.

The fund offered to aid this study, according to public announcements made at the time, because its trustees were convinced that such an investigation would far transcend the interests of the Ford Motor Company. Any increase in the purchasing power of the mass of the people of any nation, they maintained, would be of inestimable benefit, not only to that nation, but also to the world at large, while the facts about

**Comparative purchasing power of the worker's dollar in Detroit and in European capitals has become a matter of international interest. U. S. Department of Labor co-operates with International Labor Office in making the Ford survey.**

relative living costs in the various nations of the world would be of the greatest public interest and of value to all business concerns with plants and connections abroad.

The program of the international labor office in making this study provides for co-operation of leading economists and statisticians in each country to insure the accuracy and authority of the results. Following this policy Mr. Magnusson and Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, have arranged for the active co-operation of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Bureau of Economic Research. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, because of the interest and pertinency such a study would have for the United States, undertook at its own expense to conduct the field investigation and to compute the basic commodity budget in Detroit.

## Interview 1,000 Workers

Agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, working in conjunction with officials of the Ford Motor Company, who have offered all the assistance in their power, will interview possibly as many as 1,000 workers in the Detroit plant. From this group 100 will be chosen who have been receiving the \$7 a day wage for the past year and who are the sole support of a wife and three children.



J. W. NIXON  
Chief of the Statistical Division, International Labor Office, Geneva.

The purchases of these 100 workers during the past year will then be listed and the average commodity budget computed.

While the choice of the cities to be covered was based upon the present or intended location of Ford Motor Company plants, the cities are considered typical industrial centers of each of the leading European countries.

The Twentieth Century Fund, which is financing the study, was established by Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston, Evans Clark is director and Robert Moore, treasurer of the fund. Besides Mr. Filene its trustees include: Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio; Bruce Bliven, of New York City; Henry S. Dennison, of Framingham, Mass.; William H. Dunbar, of Boston, Mass.; John H. Fahey, of Boston, Mass.; Max Lowenthal, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James G. McDonald, of New York City; Roscoe Pound, of Cambridge, Mass.; Owen D. Young, of New York City.

The fund has been active in support of organizations and projects dedicated to the increase of scientific management in industry and to more widely diffused prosperity.

## Washington to His Wife

You may believe me, when I assure you in the most solemn manner that, so far from seeking this employment, I have used every effort in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity; and I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years. But as it has been kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking it is designed to answer some good purpose . . .

I shall rely confidently on that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much sincere satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen.—George Washington, Letter to His Wife, 1775.

## WASHINGTON'S BREVITY

I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia, before the Revolution, and, during it, with Doctor Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak 10 minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question.

They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise, in a body to which the people send 150 lawyers, whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That 150 lawyers should do business together ought not to be expected.

—Thomas Jefferson.



# Paterson Operates Model Apprentice School

By PETER HOEDEMAKER, L. U. No. 102

THE Vocational School of Paterson, N. J., is a community institution organized for the purpose of training those who wish to enter industry and also those who are already employed in industry who wish to improve their skill or trade knowledge. It also acts as a clearing house for trade information. Industry co-operates with the school and the school co-operates with industry through a very effective method of school organization.

Each trade has a special advisory committee consisting of two contractors, two journeymen (selected by the union) and where possible one neutral representative of the trade. This trade advisory committee makes recommendations regarding courses of study, equipment and teachers; and also prepares for the board of trustees a yearly budget for the operation of their trade department. The board of trustees are so selected that each trade has representation on it. The board's chief function is to maintain a balance between the different trades. The board passes judgment on the recommendations of the trade advisory committees and forwards the approved recommendations to the Paterson Board of Education, which body has legal standing.

## Rate of Absorption Measured

The day electrical course has been in operation since 1922, after a careful survey of the industry by a committee composed of union contractors and union journeymen. It is a two-year course catering to boys of 14 to 16 years of age who desire and seem fitted to enter the electrical industry. The class is limited to 24 boys so that six boys (unless some drop out) are graduated every six months. This was the rate of apprentice absorption brought out by the survey. The school is in operation the year around except during the month of August. As much practical instruction as possible is provided in the course.

The instructor selected was a union journeyman who had shown his desire and ability to teach by successfully conducting evening school courses for a number of years. The salary paid was \$2,500 at the start (1922) and has since been increased to \$3,500.

The amount spent on equipment is as follows:

Year	Amount Spent for Equipment	Books
1922	\$2,300.00	\$50.00
1923	1,500.00	100.00
1924	1,500.00	75.00
1925	1,500.00	100.00
1926	1,500.00	100.00
1927	1,500.00	100.00
1928	1,500.00	100.00
1929	2,400.00	150.00
Totals.....	\$13,700.00	\$775.00

Among the equipment are seven types of single-phase motors, two and three phase induction motors, slip ring motors, induction voltage regulator, six oil-cooled transformers, 10 air-cooled transformers, volt meters, ammeters, watt meters, frequency meters, power factor meter, phase meters, etc.

The records of the day students are as follows:

## Electrical Courses Conducted in the Paterson Vocational School and Their Value in Equipping Union Members to Perform Craft Service.

Year	No. enrolled	No. graduated	No. working at Trade Union	No. in Union
1922	12	0	0	0
1923	18	0	0	0
1924	24	6	6	5
1925	24	11	10	8
1926	24	12	9	5
1927	24	9	8	3
1928	24	10	9	4
1929				

After graduation the boys enter industry as apprentices and in due time become helpers and finally journeymen. In the meantime most of them take advantage of the evening courses offered to increase their trade knowledge.

## Ten Instructors Now

Evening electrical instruction had been given previous to the establishment of the vocational school but it was given under a severe handicap—that of lack of equipment. Since the establishment of the vocational school evening study was given a tremendous impetus. The enrollment increased from 22 in 1918 to 60 in 1923; 150 in 1926 and 195 in 1929. Not only were apprentices and helpers taken care of in their desire for knowledge, but also journeymen and even foremen. The number of instructors increased from one in 1918 to two in 1923; four in 1926 and 10 in 1929. All are union men with the exception of the armature winder instructor. The course increased correspondingly so that now 12 courses are given, organized on a short unit basis, so that each man can obtain specific instruction in the branch of the trade in which he desires to become more proficient.

A list of courses is as follows:

- E-1, Elementary Electrical Theory—Wednesday evening.
- E-2, Wiring—Thursday evening.
- E-3, Plan Reading—Thursday evening.
- E-4, Armature Winding—Monday evening.
- E-5, Direct Current Generators and Motors—Tuesday evening.
- E-6A, A. C. Motors and Generators—Wednesday evening.
- E-6B, A. C. Motors and Generators (advanced)—Thursday evening.
- E-7A, Transformers—Tuesday evening.
- E-7B, Transformers (advanced)—Thursday evening.
- E-8, Electrical Measuring Instruments—Monday evening.
- E-9, Advanced Electrical Theory—Slide rule—Vector analysis—Solution A. C. problems—Monday evening.
- E-10, Electrical Code—Wednesday evening.

When the need for more courses exists more courses will undoubtedly be provided. The pay of evening instructors is \$5 per evening and instructors must be certified by the state department of public instruction.

As to the actual contact of the school with industry it may be pointed out that contractors have borrowed starters, chain

hoist, tachometer, voltmeter, ammeters, ohmmeters, meggers, wattmeters, frequency meters, magneto, current transformers, and potential transformers and also that journeymen are always free to come there to test equipment and secure information regarding hook-ups, blue-prints, etc.

The union co-operates fully with the school as is shown in Article No. 7 of their agreement with the contractors, which states: "The contractors agree when apprentices are to be placed in shops that preference be given vocational school students or graduates. All apprentices are required as part of their training to attend regularly the vocational school sessions." Furthermore, when the addition to the vocational school was constructed the union went on record as being in favor of allowing the boys as part of their training to do a limited amount of practical work. The union examinations are held in the vocational school electrical laboratory. This makes available to the examining board all of the \$13,000 electrical equipment, so that both written and practical examinations can be given.

As to the value of vocational school training in equipping our local for service in our town, it was the opinion of an impartial observer that the men, through their training, can probably save the community, indirectly, the entire cost of operating the vocational school each year.

The factors in the school's success are the co-operation of all concerned and fairness, integrity, and ability of those chosen to carry out the project.

## Ask Inventors For New Coat

A chance for inventors to exercise their ingenuity is proclaimed by the Men's Dress Reform Party of London in the need for some practicable, healthful and reasonably good-looking combination of the coat, vest, shirt, tunic and blouse for male wear, avoiding the unsatisfactory points of each of these garments. The Men's Dress Reform Party is a voluntary association organized some months ago for reform of conventional male clothes; articles which virtually all physicians and health experts admit are ridiculously unsuitable for modern life. Tight collars and conventional trousers have come in for most of the criticism from the clothes reform experts, the trousers on the ground of gross uncleanness as well as discomfort. Coats are criticized as hampering body movements, something made evident by the universal custom of removing one's coat whenever real work needs to be done. The party's argument urges also that the conventional coat tends to prevent free circulation of air over the skin. Yet no suggested substitute garment, the announcement admits is entirely satisfactory. The blouse, as worn by Russian peasants, is perhaps the best but, among other disadvantages, lacks a sufficient number of pockets. The ideal blouse-coat-shirt as a universal outer garment for men is still to be devised.

As usual, the International Office will bind the 1929 Journal. This will be a volume uniform with prior issues. Orders will be filled in order of reception, at \$3.75 prepaid.



# "Fifty Million Live Their Fevered Span"

SIR L. CHIOZZA MONEY, an economist, who has dealt with the British coal problem for a decade, has been so tortured by the miseries of the pits that he has written verse that voices anguish at delays. His song pictures the impatience of British public opinion with reactionary coal owners and producers who place private above public interest. The British labor government has moved rapidly with bills designed to give relief. This bill, and its background, is described by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In their fight against unemployment, bad working conditions and retrogression in social matters, the members of the British Labor Government have always been well aware that permanent results can only be attained if they can succeed in stimulating British industry as a whole and placing it on a sounder basis. This principle has always been borne in mind in dealing with the coal-mining industry. Trade unionists outside Great Britain who are watching the course of events there naturally take particular interest in this particular line of policy adopted. For them, of course, the all-important question is how far the measures taken in Great Britain will promote the international co-ordination of the coal industry in general? They look at the compact organization of the coal industry in certain continental countries, at the endeavors of the International Labor Office to aid the coal industry in the troublous times through which it is passing, at the isolated instances in which a few employers have tried to regulate the market outside their own frontiers, etc.

## Voluntary Concentration

In dealing with this subject, we must from the very outset make it clear that of the three measures which form the basis of the coal bill which is now before the British Parliament (the reduction of the maximum working hours by half-an-hour, the establishment of a national wages board and of a coal-marketing syndicate—the central board), it is the third which in principle excites the least hostility. Nor are the steps contemplated in this sphere the first efforts of the kind. Before the War 3,300 pits were concerned in the total output of British coal, and they belonged to no fewer than 1,500 owners. In 1924, after various enquiries and recommendations of Royal and other commissioners, there were still 2,718 collieries and 1,400 coal owners. But as the state of the industry became worse and worse, and increasing numbers of collieries were working at a loss while the trade unions continued their propaganda in favor of rational administration, wiser views gradually came to prevail. Since 1926, the year of the great mining conflict, which in part, at least, was due to this cause, considerable progress has been made in voluntary concentration. Between 1927 and 1929 marketing schemes have been set up for the three largest districts, Scotland, the so-called "Five Counties," and South Wales, which together produce 70 per cent of the total British coal output.

The chief novelty introduced by the above bill is the principle that those employers who have not yet been brought to see reason shall be compelled by law to adopt the measures taken to regulate and rationalise the market. This step, which will perhaps not seem very revolutionary to continental observers (since Europe is familiar with compulsory syndicates and even with fines

**Coal in England has come to mean misery and unemployment. The labor government grapples bravely with the superhuman problems of reorganization.**

for excess of quota, as levied by the international steel trust), is for Great Britain something very new and startling indeed, in fact, the adoption of entirely new principles. To understand that, we must try to look at it from the British standpoint. We, therefore, quote below a passage on the subject taken from the "Manchester Guardian," and entitled "A Blow to Laissez-Faire":

"In legislating on miners' hours and wages, parliament is only following precedent, but in making marketing syndicates of coal owners compulsory, and in setting up

machinery for their regulation by a state department, an important departure is contemplated. A Victorian house would have been horrified at the idea of legalizing such restraint of trade, by which the liberty of the individual to produce as much as he likes and to sell as cheaply as he likes is hedged about by restrictions and penalties. The cry of interference with private enterprise will no doubt be raised, but one doubts whether with much effect. In the first place, the proposals come from the coal-owners themselves—in theory as unrepentant a body of individuals as could be looked for. In the second place, the need for closer organization on the part of the coal industry is no longer a matter of controversy; it is common ground with the Liberal and Labor parties, and was admitted by the last government in its legislation of 1926. In the third place, parliament, in giving its backing to combinations for the regulation of coal output and prices, will only be following what was done by the German government 10 years ago, without apparent harm to the industry.

"The coal industry can never hope to grapple with its problem of surplus capacity until producers combine to prevent the continued depression of prices below the cost of production."

Turning to the details of that part of the bill which is of chief interest to us here, we find that even although the Mining Association has given its support to the rationalising of the market, this does not mean that all is now smooth sailing, for the Mining Association does not include all the pits of the country, and not all the owners are agreed to the proposals.

The marketing schemes are to be promoted in the following way: In the 21 "wages-ascertaining" districts on which the scheme is based, the owners will elect a district board, which will proceed to calculate for each undertaking (the unit being a firm or company, not a pit) its basic tonnage based on output over a selected past period. A national office, the central board, will fix a quota of national output of coal, and will allocate to each district board its quota, so that the district board will in its turn be able to allocate its quota of output to each individual firm. Penalties, recoverable at law, are prescribed for cases where the quota is exceeded, but the transfer of quotas will be permitted in order to encourage a desirable process of concentrating production in the best pits. While the central board's quota, once fixed, is binding on the district boards, provision is made for the former to make rapid changes in the aggregate national quota in response to any changes in world or home demand. This provision meets the objection that the quota system stabilizes output for all time. It will also be permissible for two or more districts to amalgamate, if they so desire. All schemes have to be approved by the board of trade, which is also empowered, in the last resort, to make and apply its own scheme for a given district. Furthermore, any coal owner may have recourse to independent arbitration if he feels himself aggrieved.

Of especial interest internationally is the levying of a tax on output, which is to be applied in favor of special varieties, such as export coal, or coal for use in the iron and steel industry. But these measures are only a possibility, and the government hopes that it may not be compelled to adopt

(Continued on page 127)

## THAT PASSES QUICKLY

By SIR L. CHIOZZA MONEY

Behold! beneath the Sun is something new!

The lives of millions based on burning coal—

Coal spent in ignorance as though it grew:

Squandered as though exhaustion were our goal.

Our fifty millions live their fevered span,

And raise the food of twenty. Half their toil

Is toil in vain, for lack of guide or plan;

Their minds unstilled are fruitless as their soil.

Spendthrift of life and work, the coal is got,

And shipped to buy us bread. The towns are black

With riot of waste. The very stones do rot

With riches burned to make the future lack.

Yet naught of preparation for that day

When coal no more shall give its potent aid:

Careless, unschooled, the people go their way,

Turning, in sullen toil, the wheels of trade.

No lasting strength is in this rude employ,

Or arts enduring. They who put their trust

In coal for bread the future's hope destroy,

And build in vanity on very dust.

Behold! beneath the Sun is something new—

A thing that passes quickly, and is done.

The truth is said, but who shall deem it true?

It shall be answered when the course is run.



# Over the Mountains by Powerful Electric Engines

By J. J. DUFFY, General Chairman

THE progress in electrification accomplished by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is the greatest single step made in this field in any part of the world, when it is taken into consideration that 656 route miles have been electrified and only three-fourths of 1 per cent of the route mileage of American railroads today have been so improved. In many ways this work on the Milwaukee Railroad has been unique in the history of application of electricity of main line trains, for with the exception of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad, no other heavy traffic road has turned to electricity solely for the purpose of reducing operating cost and expediting traffic over its line. It might be said in the large electrification projects being carried on by eastern railroads there has been some other motive behind the activities on behalf of railroad management than that of economies and speeding up traffic. Usually tunnels and heavily populated districts force railroads to adopt the progressive idea of electrification rather than through their own volition.

The nucleus of The Milwaukee Road had its inception in Wisconsin—coincident with that state's admission into the Union. The original charter was granted on November 23, 1847, under the name of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railway. The first rail was laid in Milwaukee in 1848. Three more years elapsed before the first train steamed over the 20-mile line on February 25, 1851. In the interim, contemplating a wider field of operation, the name of the road was changed to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railway, and with the Mississippi River as the objective, work started on the extension westward from Waukesha. In 1852 Milton Junction, 43 miles from the original terminal, had been reached; then Madison, 33 miles farther. For five years these pioneer builders shoved their way across Wisconsin, in 1857 reaching Prairie du Chien, where travelers could transfer to the Upper Mississippi river craft and continue their journey northward to St. Paul and Minneapolis. In this year what is now part of the main artery was built west from Portage, Wis., with La-Crosse as its objective terminus, and in 1858 that city was connected with Milwaukee, then, as now, the metropolis of Wisconsin.

## Pioneer to Great Northwest

By acquiring a number of short lines, and connecting the intervening gaps, The Milwaukee Road in 1867 secured the first through rail route from Milwaukee to St. Paul and Minneapolis (via Prairie du Chien and Calmar). Likewise in 1867, over an existing Milwaukee-Chicago line, it extended the first through service to Chicago. In 1873 its own Chicago-Milwaukee line was laid, and in recognition thereof, the corporate name was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in 1874. From that date, extensions were rapidly made to Omaha and Kansas City, the former line being placed in operation in 1882 and the latter in 1887.

By 1890, the system embraced 5,100 miles, contributing materially to the development of the growing northwest. In 1907, the Black Hills were tapped by the extension to Rapid City, S. Dak., while early in the preceding year work was begun on the line to Puget Sound—from Mobridge, S. D., to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. Hundreds of miles of track were laid—over four ranges

of towering mountains, across foaming rivers, through canyons, tunnels and forests. Engineers still marvel at the speed with which seemingly insuperable barriers were conquered. Service was inaugurated July 1, 1909—over 2,208 miles—and to this day the road remains the only line operating over its own rails, all the way between Chicago and the North Pacific Coast.

Although the Milwaukee Road was the last cross-continent line to be built, it was the pioneer in long distance electrical operation of trains.

## Work Moves Rapidly

The initial electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway included the conversion of four steam engine divisions extending from Harlowton, Mont., to Avery, Idaho, a distance of 440 miles. This distance is approximately equal to that from New York to Buffalo and is more than six times as great as any trunk line now operating electric locomotives. Electric service was started during the month of December, 1915, and was gradually extended over the entire Rocky Mountain and Missoula divisions, steam engines being entirely superseded about a year later. At this time there were 42 main line freight and passenger locomotives in operation and two switching locomotives, the former handling in 1918 an amount of traffic which would have required about 120 steam locomotives of the various types displayed.

The tracks of this system, in traversing the Rocky Mountain district, include many long grades and short radius curves. In crossing the three mountain ranges, there are several grades of 1 per cent or more, the most difficult of which is the 21-mile 2 per cent grade between Piedmont and Donald and the longest, the 49-mile, 1 per cent grade ascending the west slope of the Belt Mountains. The maximum curvature is 10 degrees and there are many sections where this maximum is reached. There are also numerous tunnels in the electric zone, 36 in all, the longest being the St. Paul Pass Tunnel, over one and one-half miles in length, piercing the ridge of the Bitter Root Mountains. In the winter the heavy snows in the Bitter Root Mountains make the

problem of train movement most difficult, and winter temperature as low as -40 degrees Fahrenheit caused serious delays under steam operation owing to engine failure or inability to make steam.

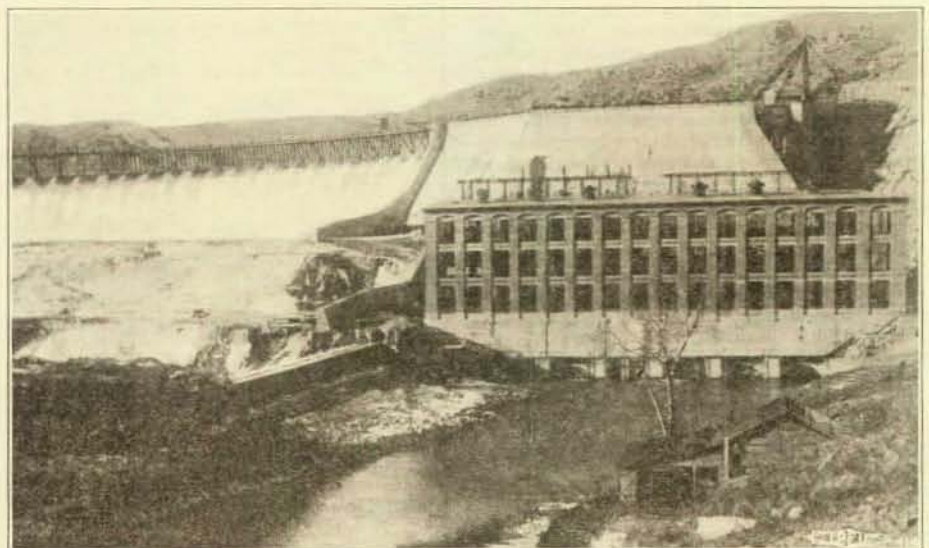
## Crosses Into Seattle

On completion of the electrification on the Rocky Mountain and Missoula divisions, early in the year 1917, the railroad began the electrifying of an additional 207 miles of main line, comprising the present Coast Division, which extends from Othello, Wash., to Seattle and Tacoma, and crosses the Saddle Mountains just west of the Columbia River and the Cascade Mountains. The general character of this electric layout is similar to that of the former district.

Pusher service was inaugurated in the fall of 1919 with freight locomotives on the heavy grades and passenger service was started in March, 1920. In general, the same type of equipment was used as on the original electrification with the exception of the passenger locomotives which are of the gearless type instead of the geared units as used on the initial electrification and which were equipped with suitable gearing for freight service and transferred to the Coast Division, ten new quill-type geared locomotives supplanting them in passenger service on the Rocky Mountain and Missoula divisions. The profile of the Coast Divisions includes many severe grades and a number of tunnels crossing the Cascade ranges. Westbound, there is a 17-mile 2.2 per cent grade extending from Beverly Junction to Boylston, and, eastbound, a 20-mile, 1.74 per cent grade from Cedar Falls to the summit of the Cascades.

Experience with electrical operation through the Bitter Root Mountains convinces the railway company that electrification of the tracks over the Cascade range would greatly reduce the delays during the winter running due to cold weather and lack of sufficient motive power to drive through the deep snows. On this division, fuel oil was used for all locomotives and the conservation of this fuel by the use of hydroelectric power is of national importance.

Freight traffic comprises from four to six trains daily in each direction. The larger



WHERE THE JUICE IS GENERATED—GREAT FALLS POWER PLANT—OF THE MILWAUKEE ROAD



part of this traffic is through freight—trains being made up of an assortment of foreign cars including box and flat cars, coal and ore hoppers, stock cars, refrigerators, etc., varying in weight from 11 to 25 tons empty, and as high as 70 tons loaded. Since these cars are owned by many different railway systems, they are equipped with air brakes adjusted for different conditions of operation and in accordance with different standards as to braking power and type of equipment, thus making the problem of holding the long trains on down grades by use of air brakes a most difficult one.

#### Electrical Operation Feasible

The electrical operation with both passenger and freight trains on these two districts has produced operating results fully equal to the expectations of the advocates of the electrification project. The capabilities of the electric locomotive for heavy grade service have been amply demonstrated and the 2 per cent, 20-mile grade over the Rocky Mountains no longer limits the capacity of the road. Congestion of freight traffic has been eliminated by increasing the weight of trains and also the speed of trains hauled over this section. Freight trains of 3,000 tons trailing are now handled eastward over a 1.66 per cent grade and 2,800 tons westward over a 2 per cent grade, a helper being used in both cases on the heavy grade.

The new passenger locomotives are designed to handle a train weighing 960 tons or an average of about 12 all-steel cars over the entire profile of road without a helper. During the early part of the electrical operation, a local train in each direction was operated daily between Harlowton and Deer Lodge. This train was subsequently taken off and the trans-continental passenger trains have since been required to make local stops, the running time being increased slightly to allow for the increased number of stops.

During the winter period the electric locomotives have shown themselves especially serviceable, delays due to low temperatures being eliminated, and in the Bitter Roots, where the deep snows cause much trouble, electrical operation has proved much more reliable than steam. Under electrical operation the locomotives, instead of being changed at the end of each engine division of about 110 miles, can remain in service continually, with a light inspection at the two ends of the electrified territory or until called into shop for general inspection or repairs.

During the first few months of operation, the late Mr. C. A. Goodnow, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in charge of electrification, said:

"Our electrification has been tested by the worst winter in the memory of modern railroaders. There were times when every steam locomotive in the Rocky Mountain district was frozen, but the electric locomotive went right along. Electrification has in every way exceeded our expectations. This is so, not only as respects tonnage handled and mileage made, but also the regularity of operation."

#### Recovery of Energy Made

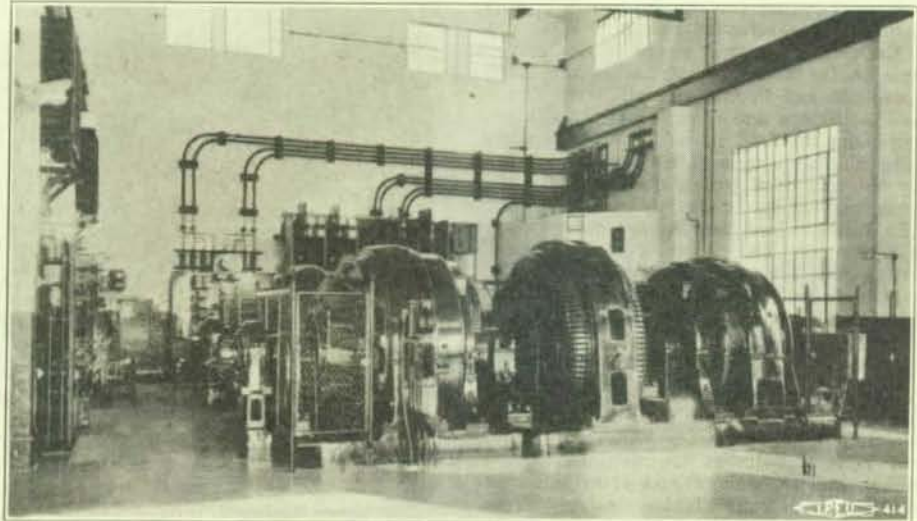
Regeneration, or the recovery of energy on the descending grades, by reversing the function of the electric motors, reduces the cost of operation and furnishes a ready solution of the difficult braking problem. On the long-sustained grades, encountered in crossing the several mountain ranges, great skill is required to handle either the heavy and varied freight or the high-speed passenger trains with the usual air brakes. The entire energy of the descending train must be dissipated by the friction of the brake

shoes on the wheels. This energy approximates 3,500 kw. or 4,700 h. p. for a 2,500-ton train running at 17 miles per hour down a 2 per cent grade, thus explaining why brake shoes frequently become red hot and other serious damage is done.

With regenerative braking, the motors become generators, which absorb the energy of the descending train and convert it into electricity, thus restricting the train to a safe speed down the grade and, at the same time, returning electric power to the trolley

#### Electrical Equipment Described

The electrification is operated entirely by hydro-electric power generated at the several plants of the Montana Power Company in Montana, and at the Washington Water Power and the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power companies in Washington. Energy is transmitted from the point of purchase over the Railway Company's transmission lines at 100,000 volts, three-phase, 60 cycles, A. C. to the several substations and



WHERE THE JUICE IS GATHERED THAT IMPELS THE ELECTRIC TRAINS

for use by other trains. The strain on drawbars and couplings is reduced to a minimum since the entire train is bunched behind the locomotive and held to a uniform speed. The electric-braking mechanism automatically controls the speed by regulating the amount of energy fed back to the line. This smooth and easy descent is in marked contrast to the periodical slowing down and speeding up of a train controlled by air brakes.

The usual speed of the electricity hauled freight train is 15 miles per hour ascending and 17 miles per hour descending the maximum grade, but half these speeds can easily be sustained with series connections of the motors should conditions require it.

In case there are no other trains between the sub-stations to absorb the power generated by a descending train, this power passes through the substation machinery, is converted from direct to alternating current and fed into the distribution system connecting all substations. The power company's lines are so extensive and the load of such a diversified character that any surplus power returned by regenerating locomotives can readily be absorbed by the system. Credit is given for all energy returned.

The advantages of regenerative braking may be summarized as follows:

Elimination of difficulties incident to the use of air brakes on heavy freight trains when descending mountain grades.

Elimination of brake shoe and wheel wear with resultant reduction in maintenance.

Reduced wear on tracks, especially on severe curves.

A saving of approximately 12 per cent in the total power consumption.

Maximum safety in operation assured by a duplicate braking system relieving the air brakes.

The absences, except at stopping, of grinding of the brakes which is especially disagreeable on a heavy passenger train.

Increased comfort to passengers and reduced wear and tear on freight equipment, owing to uniform speed on grades.

converted to 3,000 volts direct current for distribution over a catenary trolley system.

The main line locomotives furnished for the initial 440-mile electrification in Montana were of uniform design except that 30 units were geared for freight and 12 for passenger speeds. The passenger units were also equipped with oil-fired steam boilers for train heating. This type of engine, however, was distinctly a freight design and as previously stated, all have now been changed over for freight service. To replace the original passenger engines and to handle passenger trains on the two electrified districts, 15 new passenger locomotives were purchased, making the complete motive power for the electric zones.

#### Electric Freight Locomotives

The main line freight locomotives are constructed in two units, permanently coupled together, the halves being duplicates, each capable of independent operation.

This feature has been taken advantage of by the railway company and a few of these units have from time to time been separated into half-units supplied with suitable drawbars and couplers for use in lightweight service and on construction trains. The main line electric locomotive in freight service has a total weight of 288 tons, a starting tractive force of 136,000 pounds, and is capable of sustaining continuously a tractive force of 70,700 pounds at a speed of 15.9 miles per hour. These figures are contrasted to the capacity of the heavy Mallet steam locomotive weighing, with tender, 278 tons, which has a maximum tractive force at starting of 76,200 pounds, but is capable of sustaining its tractive force at only half that speed. There are 26 main line freight locomotives on the Montana divisions and 16 similar units on the Cascade Division. These locomotives are the first to be operated at a potential as high as 3,000 volts and the first to use direct-current regeneration. The freight locomotives haul a 2,500-ton trailing train at a



speed of approximately 16 m. p. h. on all grades up to and including 1 per cent. On 2 per cent grades, the trailing load was originally limited to 1,250 tons, although this figure has been increased to 1,400 tons in actual operation.

#### Motors and Control

The freight locomotives are equipped with eight, type GE-253-A, 1,500-volt motors insulated for 3,000 volts to the ground. Each motor has a one-hour rating of 430 h. p. and a continuous rating of 375 h. p., making a normal rating for the locomotive of 3,440 h. p. and a continuous rating of 3,000 h. p.

Each motor is twin geared to its driving axle in the same manner as on the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific, Detroit River Tunnel and Baltimore and Ohio locomotives, a pinion being mounted on each end of the armature shaft. Ample flexibility is obtained by the use of a spring gear and a spring nose suspension which minimize the effect of all shocks and also reduce gear wear to a minimum. The motor is of the commutating pole type with longitudinal ventilating ducts in the armature for forced ventilation from a blower in the cab.

#### Control Equipment

The control equipment is the Sprague General Electric Type "M" arranged for multiple unit operation. The main 3,000-volt control switches are mounted in steel compartments in the center of each locomotive cab with convenient aisles for inspection and repair. These switches are actuated from the master controller by a 125-volt control circuit furnished by the motor-generator set. One of these sets is located in each half of the locomotive and consists of a double commutator, 3,000-volt d. c. motor, a small control generator and a double commutator, 250-volt generator which is used for regenerative braking. Two slip rings are also provided on the control generator for supplying an alternating current at low voltage for operation of the headlights. On the end of the motor-generator shaft is a blower which supplies forced ventilation to the four traction motors on each half unit. Current is taken from the trolley wire by a pantograph collector, one of which is mounted on each half of the locomotive.

#### Pantograph

This collector is of the double pan type with a working range of from 17 to 25 feet above the rail. The contact elements are of the same metal as the trolley wire so that current passes from copper to copper. Under normal operation, only one pantograph is used, the second collector being held as a spare. The trolley pan is lubricated in order to reduce wear on the trolley wire.

#### Air Equipment

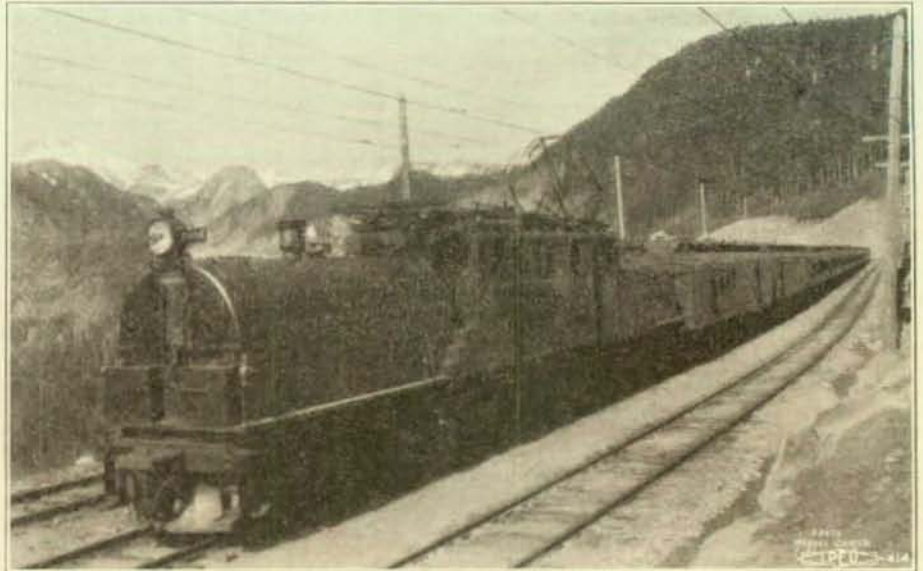
The air brake equipment is practically the same as that on steam locomotives except that motor-driven air compressors are used to furnish compressed air. One of these air compressor sets is located in each half unit and has a capacity of 150 cubic feet of free air per minute. Aside from the air brakes, compressed air is also used for signals, whistles, bell ringers, sanders, flange rollers, pantographer, and part of the control equipment.

#### Switching Locomotives

The switching locomotives, four of which are now in operation, are of the swivel-truck, steeple-cab type, each weighing 70 tons equipped with four geared motors. A single pantograph, similar in construction

to that used on the main line locomotives, is mounted on the cab and many of the locomotive parts are interchangeable with those of the main line locomotives, notably the air compressors, small switches, headlights, and cab heaters. The motors are the GE-255, box

and Missoula divisions a "quill-type" locomotive is used, embracing some of the principal features of the New York, New Haven & Hartford locomotives. The quill consists of a hollow shaft which surrounds the driving axle and passes through bearings



THE OLYMPIAN—THE CRACK TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OF THE MILWAUKEE  
—WHERE THE JUICE IS BURNT

frame, commutating pole type designed for 1,500 volts with an insulation of 3,000 volts to permit of operating, two in series.

#### High-Speed Passenger Locomotives

For passenger service on the Cascade district, a gearless locomotive is used embracing the principal features of the New York Central gearless engines. These locomotives are equipped with 12 driving axles and a guiding axle at each end. The armature is mounted directly upon each axle and the fields are carried upon the truck springs so that there is full freedom for vertical play of the armature between them. The locomotives are guaranteed to haul a 12-car train weighing 960 tons up a 2 per cent grade at a speed of 25 miles per hour. The total weight of the locomotive is 521,200 pounds with 457,800 pounds on the driving axles.

It is equipped with 12 GE-100 1,000-volt motors, insulated, as in the case of the freight motors, for 3,000 volts to ground. Each locomotive has a one-hour rating of 3,500 horsepower and a continuous rating of 3,200 horsepower.

The control equipment is in most respects similar to that used on the freight locomotives except that the motor-generator set for regeneration is eliminated, and four of the traction motors are utilized to furnish the necessary excitation while regenerating on the down grades. A storage battery is also provided for furnishing lights and auxiliary circuits. The arrangement of the control provides for three running speeds: One-fourth, one-half, and full speeds with shunt field notches for obtaining higher speeds when grade and other conditions will permit. The cab arrangement is somewhat novel, the operator's position being near the center of the locomotive and the control apparatus located under a rounded hood at each end. A center cab is provided between the two operating positions in which the train heating apparatus is located. Double-pan type collectors, similar to those used on the original units, are installed over each of the operating cabs.

For passenger service on the Rocky Moun-

tain and Missoula divisions a "quill-type" locomotive is used, embracing some of the principal features of the New York, New Haven & Hartford locomotives. The quill consists of a hollow shaft which surrounds the driving axle and passes through bearings

mounted in the frame of the motor, which is above the quill. The driving torque is transmitted from the quill to the driving wheel by means of concentrically arranged springs attached to the quill and bearing against the driver spokes, the quill itself being geared by single gearing to the two armatures of the motor. The total weight of the locomotive is 566,800 pounds, of which 367,600 pounds are on the driving axles.

These locomotives are equipped with six Westinghouse No. 348 twin motors, each of the two armatures being wound for 750 volts and insulated for 3,000 volts to ground. Each locomotive has a one-hour rating of 4,200 h. p. and a continuous rating of 3,400 h. p., and is designed to handle a trailing train weight of 960 tons, as in the case of the gearless motors.

Line current switches are of the electro-pneumatic type, actuated from the main controller by an 85-volt control circuit furnished by a motor-generator set, which, also, in conjunction with axle-generators mounted on the leading trucks and a storage battery, furnishes current for operating the auxiliaries, such as air compressor and train lighting. During regeneration, the axle generators furnish current for exciting the main motor fields. The arrangements of the control provide for three running speeds—one-third, two-thirds and full speeds—with shunt field notches for obtaining higher speeds when grade and other conditions will permit.

Engineers' operating compartments are located at the two ends of the locomotive and the train heating boiler at the middle. The current collecting pantographs are of the same type as used on the other locomotives.

(To be Continued in March)

In the name of the Past and of the Future, the servants of Humanity—both its philosophical and its practical servants—come forward to claim as their due the general direction of the world. Their object is to constitute at length a real Providence in all departments—moral, intellectual and material.—Auguste Comte.



# Now, Fellows, is the Time to Plant Beauty

By EUGENE W. PORTER, L. U. No. 413, Santa Barbara, Calif.

## Editor:

In response to hundreds of letters in response to my story in your edition of May, 1929, and a promise I made you later, that I furnish cultural directions for the growing of gladiolus and sweet peas, I am enclosing herewith copies of same.

It is time in certain sections of the country to make preparations for growing, and I will most certainly appreciate the favor if you will publish this data in the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

It may be of interest to you to know that from the many letters I received, every state in the Union as well as five foreign countries, were represented, which goes to show that the ELECTRICAL WORKER is read and appreciated in many climes.

With my best wishes to yourself and the ELECTRICAL WORKER's success for 1930, I beg to remain, very respectfully,

E. W. PORTER.

## Gladiolus Culture—Soil

Gladiolus will grow in almost any kind of soil, but a heavy clay loam containing some sand, seems to be best for them. The ground should be well spaded in the spring, and if it is not rich enough, some bone meal, or old, well-rotted manure should be spaded under.

## Planting

The depth that bulbs should be planted will vary with local weather conditions. Where there is a heavy rainfall and strong winds, they may be planted as deep as three inches; this will tend to keep the flower spikes from bending and breaking. Under average conditions we find the best results are obtained when they are planted about an inch deep. Bulblets should not be covered with more than half an inch of soil. They will grow faster if the outer hard shell is removed just before planting.

As gladiolus have their enemies in insects and fungi, it is well to dip the bulbs before putting them in the ground. For this purpose use one part of 40 per cent formaldehyde solution to one hundred parts of water or Semesan (manufactured by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.), used as per directions on container. The bulbs should be left in the formaldehyde solution for from three to five minutes immediately before planting. Semesan for 30 minutes.

If leaves are too pale when they develop, sprinkle the ground about with a little Scotch Soot or fresh Portland cement.

Planting may be done from April to the first of July (in Southern districts from January to July). If this is done at intervals of 10 days to two weeks, blooms may be enjoyed until late fall. Gladiolus bulbs should be planted in the full sun, as shade prevents them from attaining full perfection of size and color.

I do not recommend heavy fertilizing. This treatment will increase the size of the flower, but tends to lessen the vitality of the bulb. Top fertilizing with equal parts of dry blood and bone meal, to be worked in with a hoe, will give the best results.

## Cultivating

At all times from planting until the bulbs are taken up, the ground should be well cultivated, kept loose and free from weeds and other foreign growth. When spikes are

Letters from 48 states and five foreign countries streamed into the home of Brother Porter, following publication of his article, "I Planted Flowers For Fun and Made Money," last May. Here he passes on some useful hints for spring growing.

heavy with buds and blossoms they may be bent or broken by wind or rain. The following offers a simple method of minimizing this danger: Set stock out in rows, and on each side of the row drive stakes from four to six feet apart, and securely fastened to these, run two lines of wire properly spaced to support the spikes.

## Watering

Newly planted bulbs should not be watered until the foliage has reached a height of six or eight inches. From this time until



PORTER REACHES FOR BEAUTIES

a month after flowering season the ground around them should be kept thoroughly moist. Care must be taken to avoid having moisture on the buds and blossoms while they are exposed to warm sunshine. It is therefore well to apply water to the lower part of the plants and to do the watering only during the early morning or evening hours.

## Cutting, Digging and Curing

When cutting flowers be very careful that at least four leaves are left on the bulb. This will preserve its life; if it is stripped of its leaves it cannot survive. It is best to let seed pods form on the spike if a strong bulb is desired for reproduction.

Bulbs should be dug when the seed pods are all formed and the spikes begin to wither. They should be lifted with the leaves attached and stacked in the open with the bulbs together and the leaves facing the same way. The bulbs should be covered with burlap to prevent injury from the direct rays of the sun. The leaves will draw much moisture from the bulbs and assist them to ripen. If the weather prevents this treatment, they may be cured in any thoroughly dry place. After 10 days or two weeks the leaves should be cut away and the bulbs left in a protected place for another period of 10 days or two weeks. At this time the new bulbs should separate

easily from the old ones. If they do not, more drying is necessary.

When the proper time arrives the bulb-lets should be taken off and stored for the next planting. The outer husks should be taken off the bulbs, leaving them with a clean silky appearance. They should be stored in a dark frost-proof place in boxes not deeper than six inches and so constructed as to insure a free circulation of air.

## To Keep Blossoms For a Long Period Use This System:

Put blossoms in fresh water each morning after cutting about half an inch off the stems, holding stems under water while clipping.

A teaspoonful of ordinary household ammonia added to a quart of water will freshen up flowers. These rules apply to sweet peas, gladiolus as well as other flowers.

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

## A CONSERVATIVE

By CHARLOTTE P. S. GILMAN

The garden beds I wandered by  
One bright and cheerful morn,  
When I found a new-fledged butterfly,  
A-sitting on a thorn.  
A black and crimson butterfly  
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting  
To infant butterflies,  
So I gazed on this unhappy thing  
With wonder and surprise.  
While sadly with his waving wing  
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?  
Why weepest thou so sore?  
With garden fair and sunlight free  
And flowers in goodly store,"  
But he only turned away from me  
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few  
Where once I had a swarm!  
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—  
Once kept my body warm,  
Before these flapping wingthings grew,  
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot  
The fury of mine eye;  
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,  
In rage and anger high,  
"You ignominious idiot!  
Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he,  
"I only want to squirm!"  
And he drooped his wings dejectedly,  
But still his voice was firm:  
"I do not want to be a fly!  
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack,  
Today of unknown bliss!  
I left my fool in red and black;  
The last I saw was this—  
The creature madly climbing back  
Into his chrysalis.



# Yet Oft I Dream a Blessed Child I Rock

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

THE word "wanderlust," frequently used of late years, has been defined by one authority as "an unfortunate and incurable malady, which forever debars those afflicted by it from the joys of home life." Among its devotees are people of all ranks and conditions of life. The wealthy globe-trotter, who finds pleasure in journeying to the utmost parts of the earth. The big game hunter, who follows his quest in the wilds of nature. The man of science, who reckons not danger or privation in the dense jungles of the tropics if he may but bring to light some of the secrets of ancient civilization.

Among electrical workers this spirit of "wanderlust" prevails to a certain extent. To those under its influence is applied the term "floater." There are some Brothers, whose exuberant spirits and restless dispositions keep them ever on the move. There are others, we hope they are but few, whom the hand of Death has robbed of some one near and dear to them, and in their efforts to escape the pangs of memory, from which there is no escape, find themselves ever shifting, like an eddy of dust, blown hither and thither over a vast, sandy desert by a never-ceasing wind. Such a one is portrayed in the sketch following, and such a one Longfellow had in mind when he penned the verses quoted:

*A youth, light-hearted and content,  
I wander through the world;  
Here, Arab-like, is pitched my tent,  
And straight again is furled.*

*Yet oft I dream, that once a wife  
Close in my heart was locked,  
And in the sweet repose of life  
A blessed child I rocked.*

All through the long summer day the sun had been shining down on the placid surface of the lake, which was dotted with small pleasure craft and swimmers in bright-hued bathing costumes, and the air was vibrant with the call of youth to youth.

Lured by the beauty of the scene, the floater sought a secluded place on a high bank overlooking the lake.

Slowly the sun had blazed his regal way down behind the timber-crested hills of Sooke, and had gradually withdrawn his long, streaming banners of crimson and gold from the sky. The twilight that followed had in turn been blotted out by the black scourge of night and now darkness was upon the face of the waters.

On the shore, at the far end of the lake, the forms of a few belated swimmers were visible, silhouetted against the leaping flames of a fire of beach wood, their voices mingling faintly with the music of a piano and a gramophone, but for the most part the dwellers in the pretty little summer cottages, nestling in their leafy bowers along the undulating shores of the lake, were enjoying a brief hour before retiring in quiet contemplation of their peaceful surroundings.

Suddenly, without warning, from the center of the lake,

there came the clear, sweet notes of a cornet, in that haunting old melody, "Tis the Last Rose of Summer," played by the invisible musician with exquisite skill and pathos. Instantly all other sounds ceased.

Clearer and louder the notes rose, until they penetrated to the farthest confines of the lake, and the echoes came floating softly back over the water, holding the listeners spellbound with their magic tenderness and beauty.

The last notes died slowly away, as if the very air were reluctant to let them die.

There was a slight pause, and then, from far around in the darkness, came the sound of softly clapping hands, like the passing of a vagrant wind over the dead leaves of autumn.

Again, and again, the musician played the old melodies which can never die.

The doors of memory, which the floater was never wholly to close, swung wide open.

To him, the dim shores of the lake assumed the form of some vast, ancient amphitheatre, upon whose rough seats of stone groups of pallid listeners took their places.

Among them he could distinguish the faces of his grey-haired father and mother; faces of his old buddies in the line gangs, whose young, vigorous lives had been crushed out in the cruel, treacherous coils of the green-tongued serpent of electricity, and the faces of the little playmates whom the Great Reaper had called away from the rude, wooden desks of the village school where his boyhood days were spent.

A dark-haired form came to his side and rested its head against his shoulder and brown eyes once more spoke love to him across the grey desert of bygone years.

A little, white-robed, flaxen-haired child crept into the rounded hollow of his arms, and soft fingers of mother and child twined

themselves together in his rough, work-hardened palms.

A tear rolled slowly down his cheek.

At last the spell was broken by other sounds and other thoughts, but still the floater sat gazing into the darkness. He knew, that at the fast-approaching, grey dawn of another day, the unceasing urge of the long, long road would be upon him—a road which led he knew not, nor cared not, whither.

## Lincoln, the Man of the People

(Read at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1922.)

By EDWIN MARKHAM

When the Norn Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour

Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,  
She left the Heaven of Heroes and came down  
To make a man to meet the mortal need.  
She took the tried clay of the common road—  
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of Earth,  
Dasht through it all a strain of prophecy,  
Tempered the heap with thrill of human tears,  
Then mixt a laughter with the serious stuff,  
Into the shape she breathed a flame to light  
That tender, tragic, ever-changing face;  
And laid on him a sense of the Mystic Powers,  
Moving—all hush!—behind the mortal veil.  
Here was a man to hold against the world,  
A man to match the mountains and the sea.

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth;

The smack and tang of elemental things;  
The rectitude and patience of the cliff;  
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves;  
The friendly welcome of the wayside well;  
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;  
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;  
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;  
The secrecy of streams that make their way  
Under the mountain to the rifted rock;  
The tolerance and equity of light  
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower  
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—  
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn  
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,

He drank the valorous youth of a new world.  
The strength of virgin forests braced his mind,  
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.

His words were oaks in acorns;  
and his thoughts  
Were roots that firmly gript the granite truth.

Up from log cabin to the Capitol,  
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—  
To send the keen axe to the root of wrong,

Clearing a free way for the feet of God,

The eyes of conscience testing every stroke,

To make his deed the measure of a man.

He built the rail-pile as he built the State,

Pouring his splendid strength through every blow;

The grip that swung the axe in Illinois

Was on the pen that set a people free.

So came the Captain with the mighty heart;

And when the judgment thunders split the house,

Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest,

We held the ridgepole up, and split again

The rafters of the Home. He held his place—

Held the long purpose like a growing tree—

Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down

As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,

Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,

And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.



THE FLOATER DREAMS



# MONTH OF THE HUNGER MOON

Fourth in the Series of  
Nature Studies

By HAROLD K. WHITFORD  
Local Union No. 3

## Afield



FRITILLARY ON BUTTERFLY-WEED

The Great Spangled Fritillary (*Argynnis cybele*) is a large and beautiful butterfly. The larvae feed on violets and hibernate while young.



THE SILVER SPOTTED SKIPPER

The Silver Spotted Skipper (*Epargeus tityrus*) derives its name from a silver spot on the wings. The larvae feed on Locusts. Its flight is strong and not as graceful as other butterflies.



THE COMMON BLUE BUTTERFLY

The Common Blue, also known as Spring Azure (*Lycana ladon*) is found in open fields and along roadsides. It is quite small. There are two broods around New York City.

Behold—the first true flower of the season in bogs and marshes—Skunk Cabbage pushes up its hood of purple while the silver gray catkins of the pussy willow creep from beneath their scales of brown. Sumac trees, like candelabras with their spiked clusters of red berries brighten up the roadsides.

Wrapped in dead brown leaves, oak trees glitter like bronze gods of the forest in the fiery red of the setting sun of a cloudless, crisp February evening tide.

The groundhog makes his appearance, but not as a prognosticator of the weather.

Nuts and acorn stores of the Red Squirrel and Chipmunk are fast disappearing.

Off in the distance comes the knock—knock—knock of the woodpecker, while in the clearing the twitter of the Fox Sparrows is heard as they scurry about in the snow.

And comes the first breath of spring—a streak of black—a crimson red—a dash of yellow—there's a stirring in the reeds and—cank-er-ree—Red Wing—the Blackbird has arrived.

Month of the hunger moon—month of freezing. But though the trees are cold and barren—though the shrubs are stiff and stark—though the weeds be gray and lifeless—though the toad be frozen through—all will revive, thrive and flourish in the days not far ahead.



GROUP OF EMPTY CICADA CASES

The Cicada gets a firm hold on a twig, branch or leaf, humps its back, causing it to split as shown in the photo above and then commences to emerge through this split.



SIDE VIEW OF THE 17-YEAR-OLD CICADA CASE

There is another common cicada. It is the Dog Day Harvest Fly. The life cycle is not 17 years but two years and its shrill, vibrating call is not hard to hear on a hot August afternoon.



THE 17-YEAR-OLD ADULT CICADA

The 17-year-old Cicada (commonly known as a locust) lives in the ground for 17 years. Coming to the surface it emerges from its case and develops wings in an hour or so. After this it lives but a few days, during which times it mates, the female depositing the eggs in branches and twigs. The twigs break, falling to the ground, and in about six weeks the eggs hatch and the young crawl beneath the earth to live for 17 years. The insect molts about five times during this period. Humus in the soil is the chief food.



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## American Federation of Business

As a matter of record, be it recorded that charters are being granted to trade associations by the United States Chamber of Commerce. This is not all. Organizers for the Chamber go to business men, whom they seek to organize, and say: "You know the American Federation of Labor—that great radical organization of workers. Well, it has its headquarters at Washington, and is running the government. Now we must get business men organized in a group, and go down to Washington, and get our share of legislation." Thus honor is paid by an astute critic to the federation of wage-earners.

We have seen one of the charters granted by the United States Chamber of Commerce to a trade association. It is an impressive looking document calculated to inspire the small business man with feelings of grandiose power.

Since the organizers for the United States Chamber of Commerce try to frighten business men into joining the movement by magnifying the strength of labor, let us throw a few bouquets at business. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has a beautiful building not far from the White House. The American Federation of Business is very close to the U. S. Department of Commerce, President Hoover's former charge. It operates a monthly journal of popular appeal. It holds a yearly banquet at which the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and scores of other dignitaries are present. It is credited with having written the Esch-Cummins railroad act. No piece of legislation affecting business or labor is transacted at the Capitol without the support or opposition of the American Federation of Business.

The significance in all this lies in the fact that organization—intensive organization—is going forward in every department of American life. We pointed out last month the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to organize dairymen for the purposes of collective bargaining.

Labor rejoices that the modern world is an organized world. It protests, however, the obstacles raised by government, the courts, and by hostile private organizations to labor union organization.

## About Courts and Lawyers

From time to time we have been moved to utter caustic criticism of courts of equity and lawyers and law associations. We have in turn been bitterly assailed for our criticism by those who think that these institutions are above and beyond criticism.

Now we note with keen interest that two lawyers of unimpeachable standing in their brilliant and astounding book, "The Labor Injunction," say things about lawyers and courts that we would not in our rawest moment of rebellion dare to say. Oh, to be sure, the language is different—softer, more refined, more—yes, more tricky, perhaps we should say more subtle—but the fact behind the words, the idea! For example, labor condemns judge-made law. Messrs. Frankfurter and Greene say: "As to labor controversies during the last quarter century, equity in America has absorbed the law. The equitable glosses have rewritten the American code of industrial conflict." Labor says injunction judges are autocrats. Messrs. Frankfurter and Greene remark: "With such issues of fact and of law, demanding insight into human behavior and nicety of juristic reasoning, we now confront a single judge to whom they are usually unfamiliar, and we ask him to decide forthwith, allowing him less opportunity for consideration than would be available if the question were one concerning the negotiability of a new form of commercial paper. We ease his difficulty and his conscience by telling him that his decision is only tentative." Labor has said that lawyers are unprofessional often, biased, sold to the highest bidder. Messrs. Frankfurter and Greene say: "One would be a complacent optimist, indeed, who would take pride in the influence exerted by the bar upon our public affairs in recent times. That the prestige of lawyers has diminished was the weighty judgment of the late Lord Bryce."

And so on. We could quote parallels for an hour. The point is that when two high-minded lawyers with a scientific and professional point of view, free from the bias of industrial conflict, approach the question of the labor injunction, they are not far from labor's own point of view.

Incidentally, we must remark that we are holding our breath in anticipation of the review "Law and Labor," Walter Gordon Merritt's mouthpiece, will give "The Labor Injunction." That will be a spectacle fit for the gods.

## Respect For Craftsmanship

Mr. Addison Mizner, an architect, who has had much to do with the adaptation of the Spanish mode to Florida, in particular to Palm Beach, writes illuminatingly of his work in the January issue of "Arts and Decoration." Mr. Mizner reveals the obstacles in the Florida environment to a complete and artistic adaptation of the Spanish type. He found it necessary to set up his own factory to make the materials, and he had to discover new materials for use. In the course of his article, Mr. Mizner declares:

"Do you know that I am one of the few architects who holds a union card? I have several decorations but I am prouder of that one than of any other."

He states that he is a member of the Palm Beach local of the painters. This is good testimony; incidentally that leads us to make an observation. When an architect or engineer still has respect for craftsmanship, when he is not entirely drowned in commercialization, still loves good work and sound work, he respects unionism, and would be glad for membership in the union.



**Willard and Labor** One can overdo the phrase, "an historic moment"—and yet those who attended the labor testimonial dinner to Dan Willard in Baltimore, came away feeling that here was something permanent, significant and moving. Mr. Willard himself is so free from cant and pose, and, therefore, when he speaks for a measure as he did for union co-operative management, one feels that the judgment is just and final. Sir Henry Thornton, the other industrial statesman present, buttressed what Mr. Willard had to say with his keen insight and large experience. Senator Couzens, Secretary of Labor Davis, and Governor Ritchie, added much to the occasion. But, after all, it was a labor dinner. One felt it in the texture of the crowd. One remarked with interest the trainmen in uniforms seated at the speakers' table. One was thrilled by the music by the employees' band, Cumberland Division, and the truly artistic singing of the men's and women's glee clubs, all workers. The Casey Jones song just about tore the roof off of the new Lord Baltimore Hotel. And then, when Editor Keating, incomparable toastmaster, introduced labor's representative, and Jones of the trainmen got up, and approached Willard, well one just couldn't help feeling there is something in this "historic moment stuff." Jones said—and perhaps as testimony of one worker to another, it is as historic as Peter Cooper's engine, or the Esch-Cummins act:

"We who are assembled here, are all Baltimore & Ohio workers in the University of Life and Labor.

"Our college is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and our schools and class rooms are its gangs, sections, trains, shops, divisions and offices.

"Our university never graduates its students. They keep on studying and working until they retire, not because they can learn no more but because they have earned a well-merited rest. In this respect our university is different from most institutions of learning.

"But in another respect it has also been different. It has never awarded degrees. As workers and teachers in this great university, assembled here in Baltimore, the evening of January 13, 1930, upon your 20th anniversary with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, we propose to establish a new custom in our university.

"We propose at this time to award an honorary degree.

"As becomes an institution as democratic as ours, we present to you, Daniel Willard, this address as our testimonial of the esteem in which you are held by us.

"In essence it is our way of awarding you the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanity.

"With this award goes our mandate that you continue as in the past to exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges to which this degree entitles you."

Yes, it was an historic occasion.

**What Price Profits?** Frederic Dietrich, vice president and director of the Kolster Radio Corporation, told a Newark, N. J., judge that an original investment of \$1,200 had brought him a net profit of \$2,021,219. This is net profit. The total income realized upon that initial \$1,200 was \$6,248,265. Whether Mr. Dietrich rigged the stock or not, is not for our purpose here. What we beg to suggest is this: What effect does such quick and fabulous returns have upon American business, and American life in general? Does such stupendous gain tend to make all Mr. Dietrich's associates look around for a racket? Do these in turn stimulate less fortunate men to seek rackets? Are we becoming in consequence a nation of would-be racketeers? Is work—honest-to-God work—being discouraged? Is the struggle for easy money—colossal returns—sapping national

morale? Is all respect for creative effort being swallowed up by the mad race for big, easy, and quick dividends?

These are legitimate questions, and we ask them in no spirit of sensationalism. When one sees such staggering returns on such tiny investments, one is forced to seek a revaluation of our life.

**Team Work** A gasoline engine in the average automobile is 8 per cent efficient. For every dollar's worth of gas poured into it, the user gets 8 cents return. This is an ironical comment on the vaunted efficiency of modern engineering, but the obstacle of friction in 1,000 interacting parts, driven against the pavement is difficult to overcome. Engineers, it is said, are striving daily to improve efficiency of this machine, and no doubt will succeed.

It occurs to us that some unions represent about the same degree of efficiency as an automobile—about 8 per cent. If 500 men make up the personnel, possibly 40 or 50 give the drive to the human project. How pitiable, when true. What a tremendous engine of accomplishment is 500 co-operating men, if they really co-operate. Nothing can stop them—when they co-operate. They can overcome all hardships, surmount all obstacles. There is very little that 500 intelligent men can't do—if they work together—toward group ends.

Team work is the great motive power of modern organization. Let unions strive honestly to make their locals 500-man-power efficient.

**If You Can't Be Good, Be Efficient** William Feather, Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the few propagandists for big business, who writes entertainingly and intelligently. He recently coined a definition of a business progressive that has meaning. "A business progressive," he said, "is one who believes incompetency is as bad for business as dishonesty." Now that aphorism is worthy of consideration by labor unionists as well as business men. It focuses attention on efficiency rather than virtue, not a bad thing in an age of super-efficiency. It takes more stuff in the ball than it used to, to get by. It takes more sweat of brain than sweat of hand. It takes more sense than sinew.

Because it does, we have always been strong for workers' education, although perhaps, we have not meant by that just what a lot of persons do. We conceive workers' education as a way to put into possession of the worker, Science, Scientific method, and Scientific understanding. We look upon workers' education as a means of making unionists more efficient—more efficient craftsmen, more efficient citizens, more efficient business agents, more efficient unionists, more efficient propagandists, more efficient technicians—a large order but an important one.

Justice can never be done Tom Mooney. It is too late. Justice may be done an outraged public opinion, if Tom Mooney be pardoned. And America can do justice to its best traditions by working against the conspiracy of inert and unmoved California officials to cheat Mooney of his belated freedom. His alleged guilt has long ago been disproved. Gratifying it is that the Moulders' Union are renewing their efforts to bring an indifferent public to an awareness of society's crime against Tom Mooney.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## A NEW EVALUATION NEEDED FOR THE WOMAN WORKER

By PENNELL CROSBY

**O**WEN LOVEJOY, of the National Child Labor Committee, speaks of 2,000,000 unemployed men and women watching 2,000,000 children going to work. It is not a pleasant picture. But scarcely more pleasant is the vision, to the unemployed male worker, of more than 8,000,000 women, a large proportion of them married, who seem to have been brought into industry to stay. In spite of condemnation of the married woman worker "who has a husband to support her," the facts show that in almost every instance she has been forced to become a wage earner because her husband could not support her and that her earnings, alone, or supplemented by those of her man, are necessary to keep the wolf from the family door.

Especially tragic is the situation when the skilled male mechanic, with his normally well-filled pay envelope, is forced out of his job through a change in process which has been introduced for no other reason than to eliminate him and his kind and bring into the factory unskilled, low paid, unorganized female labor.

Technological unemployment is a recognized menace, but if it means that the male bread winner is to be laid permanently on the shelf, and the wife, daughter, or mother, who already has a full-time job in her home, is to be drafted to carry on the family support—woman, to take man's place at the machine, as the wage earner, and as the potential head of the family she must support—there indeed will be a situation full of dynamite for unions, workers, government, and industry.

### New Trend Cited

Evidences of a trend in this direction have been noted by the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in their latest bulletin, "What the Wage Earning Woman Contributes to Family Support." Although these studies were made from the 1920 census the changing status of women was plain—they were becoming wage earners in millions, one in five of all wage earners being a woman at that time. Indications are that there are many more women workers today than 10 years ago. At that time, when it was still considered a disgrace for a married woman to work outside her home, and a husband blushed to think the neighbors might say he couldn't support the little woman decently, nevertheless, one in every four of wage-earning women was married. This put one in 11 of all married women on the payroll, a proportion which had been steadily gaining since the days of 1890 when woman's place was in the home so long as the home was there to be in. In the city of Washington, where it seems at least every other married woman has a paying job, there is a decided impression that the propor-

tion of married women wage earners has taken a tremendous leap in the last 10 years. This is borne out by conclusions made by the Woman's Bureau and published in the bulletin:

"In addition to the census figures, which show 9 per cent of the married women in the United States to be employed, there are indications of a considerable increase in the proportion as well as in the number of married women since the 1920 census.



MISS AGNES PETERSON  
of the U. S. Woman's Bureau

"... The data collected by the Women's Bureau indicates that the number of women who are or have been married is so large that it forms 46.7 per cent of the 169,255 involved in all the studies. In 10 studies single women form less than 50 per cent of the group and in three the proportion drops below 35 per cent. This is most remarkable, in view of the fact that one-fifth of all employed women are under 20 years of age and considering that the Women's Bureau studies show the situation usual in woman-employing industries and may be said to be representative of the general situation."

Although married women in the higher salaried groups (and there are comparatively few) may be working to keep up

payments on the car, to buy a radio, to furnish or buy a home, or even to buy expensive clothes for themselves, the bureau feels no hesitation in declaring that women in factory, and other low paid employment, are there not because they enjoy it or buy luxuries for themselves from their meager pay, but because grim, economic necessity has forced them to work to supplement the low wage of the male head of the family. Says Miss Agnes Peterson, author of the bulletin:

"No one can make me believe that a woman would walk off and leave small children to work in a factory or laundry—if she could avoid it—particularly since she has to carry the double burden of her job and all the work in her home. Many of them not only get three meals a day, do the cleaning and take care of the children, but also have to do the washing, ironing and even baking."

### Sons Appear to Shirk

In many cases the woman is the sole wage earner and contributes all she makes to the family support. There are many reasons for this: death, disability or desertion of the husband or his inability to find employment are the usual ones. Even the single women may be called upon to support younger brothers and sisters, or old parents. In fact, studies show that daughters are called upon much more often to support parents than sons, who decline to make this sacrifice. Miss Peterson believes that sons do not assume equal responsibility with daughters toward the parental home.

"Whether this is because daughters assume responsibilities more willingly than do sons toward dependents to which the younger generation falls heir, or whether it is almost wholly a matter of no choice, the daughters being at home and the sons not, cannot be said.

"It may be considered common knowledge that sons do not forego marriage and careers to anything like the extent that daughters remain at home because of the needs of parents or younger sisters and brothers," she says.

"Data combined from 20 studies of the share of women in family support show that over 50 per cent of the women contributed to the family all of their earnings."

It is not possible to tell at present whether the rapid inroads of the machine are actually forcing men out of skilled jobs and at the same time providing low wage jobs for their women-folks in the same plant, though some workers say that this is taking place. The coming census may reveal this dangerous trend. If this is so, it cannot be called the fault of married women workers, who naturally would prefer to see their husbands retain well-paid jobs, rather than be forced into the mael-

(Continued on page 126)



# FASHIONS NORTH and SOUTH

Many points of excellence are noted in an afternoon dress of rayon lace and transparent velvet in the semi-formal manner—  
COURTESY Rayon Institute



Keeping warm in spite of the icy winds is easy for Dorothy Jordan, comely Metro star, in a sleek leopard skin coat—below.  
Herbert Photos



Two of the new cotton ensembles show an effective combination of printed pique with plain color, contrasting materials, for general warm weather wear.  
COURTESY Cotton Textile Institute



# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

*A new star on our horizon—Skorgy, of Local No. 18, and when you finish reading his ballad of "The Gruntus" you'll want to stagger wearily out and raid the ice box. A poem that should be served with a side order of ham 'n' eggs.*

## The Gruntus

A grunt one day was digging a hole  
And he'd dug it very deep,  
And as he dug, there came world's end  
And mankind fell into eternal sleep.

But he dug and dug, and hully gee!  
The day seemed awful long  
But he could'n't tell, for the sun stood still  
Though he sensed something was wrong.

At last he decided that he'd crawl out  
And take a look around  
But this he was unable to do  
For he was 16 feet in the ground.

So he paused a while and tried to think  
In his humble grunt-like way,  
He wondered why the truck wasn't back  
And what the boss would say.

But he didn't know life's flag was furled  
And the buddies he'd known and loved  
Had turned in their last shift card, and he  
Was the only man in the world!

But the gang he awaited never returned  
So in his humble, homely way  
He decided that he would dig and dig  
Till he came out the other way.

And so he dug through rock and soil  
Deep in the old earth's crust  
Till both arms ached and his feet were sore  
And his back was fit to bust.

He dug past the bones of the monkey-men  
Who had died in a stone age war.  
He kicked aside a mammoth's tusk  
And dug through the ribs of a brontosaurus.

There huddled in death was the ichthyosaur  
With five little ones beside;  
They had lain that way for many a day  
In the mud of an ancient tide.

The grunt gave them but a passing glance,  
For his heart was sore and his belly said  
eat,

And these were only some petrified bones  
With not a durn shred of meat.

So it was shovel and spoon and shovel and  
spoon

And shovel and bar, bar, bar,  
Till his shirt was wet with the sticky sweat  
And his face was the color of tar.

He laughed when he found a fossil fish  
But it had long since turned to stone;  
The joy died from his hungry face  
And he cast it aside with a groan.

And so he dug past the trilobites,  
Past unnamed things that crawled  
And dug down through the sandstone bed  
Where an ancient river had sprawled.

And now his bar struck primaevial scenes  
And he found a vein of gold  
But he cursed the gold with a mad, sick  
voice  
And he prayed for a pot of beans.

So it was dig and sweat and sweat and dig  
Through the Proterozoic crust  
And bar and shovel and shovel and bar  
Through the Archaeozoic dust.

Then the bottom fell out of the hole  
And the grunt saw a fiery glow  
And there was the Devil and all his court  
Who reside down deep below!

This was a welcome change to the grunt  
So in his humble grunt-like way  
He asked the Devil if he could  
Direct him to a café.

The Devil laughed a dirty laugh  
And struck at the grunt with a fork  
So he slapped Old Nick with a digging bar  
And went ahead with his work.

Deeper and deeper he dug that hole  
With shovel and bar and spoon,  
Till his eyes were blinded with salty sweat  
And he thought that he would swoon.

For ages, it seemed, he dug and dug  
And after aeons had passed  
The top caved in and he breathed fresh air;  
He had dug clear through at last!

His beard was long and his eyes were  
blurred  
And his back was all of a hunch  
And gee, he felt awful queer and tired  
And how he wished he had brought his  
lunch.

He gazed around, 'twas a desert gaunt,  
Not a well or a tree or a house,  
Not even a sign of a living thing  
Not even a restaurant.

So he lay him down beneath the stars  
And decided to petrify  
And leave his bones to the men from Mars  
If ever they chanced that way.

"I'll be placed in a museum, I'll bet," said  
he,

"By the side of the mammoth and dinosaur  
And they'll call me the Gruntus, I'll bet,  
har, har!"

And with a laugh on his face he died!

SKORGY,  
L. U. No. 18.

*Kind of a safety first warning, and we  
can't have too many of them, from a Brother  
who signs himself J. Studie, the Sprout, of  
Local No. 688.*

## Lineman's Epitaph

Here's to the lineman that is now dead,  
Can't stand on his feet nor on his head.  
He drank too freely of the tinned can heat,  
If it wasn't for that he'd still be on his  
feet.

He mounted the pole and did it fine,  
He would still be here if he'd taken his  
time;

Without rubber gloves he cut into the hot,  
And they hauled him away to his last rest-  
ing spot.

## Fears Ungrounded

The street car was stalled in an electri-  
cal storm, while the rain lashed and the  
lightning flashed merrily. A woman pas-  
senger shrieked at every clap of thunder.  
Finally she plucked the motorman by the  
sleeve and pathetically asked:

"Ain't you scared?"  
"Why should I be, lady?" he replied.  
"I'm not a conductor."

*Another twinkle on the blue—Welcome,  
Brother Bill!*

## Give 'Em a Hand

Into poetry now I delve,  
To make a name for old 212,  
Now I am wise, and I'll put you hep;  
It's to boost two guys, who've made a rep.

I'm referring to the "Duke" and "Tip,"  
Two worthy poets of our outfit;  
Their stuff it sure appeals to me,  
And of full credit they assured can be.

Their lines are good and they ring true  
Of the things that are good for me and you,  
So I'll sing their praises to the skies,  
For other than just Brotherly ties.

While the scribes are writing in their way,  
These birds in rhyme must have their say;  
And for their stuff we sure must fall;  
It usually includes us all.

These boys hew right to the line,  
And let their quips fall into rhyme;  
Together now we all should stand  
And extend these guys a real glad hand.

"BILL,"  
Local No. 212.

*No column would be complete these days  
without a contribution from "Tip" of Local  
No. 65, the high voltage rhymester who is  
our mainstay since the "Duke" quit writing  
poetry. Incidentally, we hope the "Duke"  
hasn't quit for good. He's probably waiting  
for ideas.*

## A Study in Nature

Since time began there's been a man within  
the scientific clan

Who thought that he could find the  
"missing link";

By land or boat to spots remote he sailed  
away to be a "goat";

He never yet brought back the wily gink.

I can't see why a real wise guy takes time  
and money just to try

To find such freakish things for nature  
study;

Why such expense and nerves so tense to  
locate creatures likely dense

And who can't render aid to anybody?

I've never spent a bloomin' cent (no matter  
where I came or went)

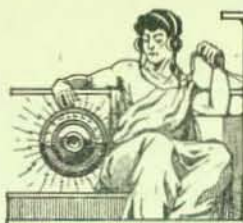
To see a "missing link" I'd care to meet;  
Still, as I plow through life's big "wow" it

seems to me that then and now

Those "missing links" run up and down  
each street.

"Tip,"  
L. U. No. 65.





# RADIO



## BEYOND THAT WELL-KNOWN SATURATION POINT

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E. Member I. R. E.

ON the threshold of 1930, we are confronted with another year of radio progress. What will the next 12 months bring forth? With the marked perfection of broadcast receivers, leaving little or nothing to be desired, what may we expect from radio manufacturers? Will the radio industry face a saturated market, with most homes contented with their broadcast receivers which, unlike automobiles, have little wear and tear, so that obsolescence alone can make the average family sacrifice for a new radio set.

It is the writer's personal belief that the year 1930 will be a radio accessory year. In other words, there are too many homes now equipped with good radio sets to expect as attractive a market for complete radio sets as in the last year or two. Any family that has purchased a radio set during the past two years, with perfected A. C. or socket-power operation, excellent sensitivity and selectivity, and a remarkable tone quality, all included in an attractive piece of furniture, is not likely to be a good prospect for a new set even if it does demonstrate a bit better tone quality, a more attractive cabinet, or a trick tuning arrangement or dial. There will be plenty of new radio sets sold, but by and large, it must be admitted that there is a certain amount of saturation. What is more natural, then, than to expect certain accessories which can be sold to families already provided with good radio sets?

Just what these accessories will be, we do not know for certain, since manufacturers prefer to work behind closed doors which are thrown open only when announcements of new items are made to the public. In this connection there is a standing joke in the radio industry to the effect that the Radio Trade Show, held in June, is simply an opportunity for every manufacturer to show something, just to be obliging, and then to look around and see what his competitors are showing; whereupon each manufacturer rushes back to his plant and designs something entirely different for the coming season. The exhibits are, to a large extent, simply a bluff.

However, we are privileged to guess as to what can be done by way of accessories. And here goes:

There will be a means of self-expression provided for the average home. Radio has done a big job by way of bringing the world of musical talent into the home. Indeed, it may be accused of having discouraged the hours of practice required by the average layman to master a relatively simple musical selection. Yet today there is a return swing of the pendulum, and more and more the average household contains members anxious to express themselves in music. If only radio could be a means of self-expression!

### For Purity of Tone

That plea is being answered during 1930. The opening gun is the RCA Theremin, or "ethereal music" instrument. It comprises

an attachment for the usual radio set with power amplifier and a good loud-speaker. The Theremin, invented by a young Russian scientist, Leon Theremin, is simply a radio oscillator, the pitch and volume of which are controlled by both hands of the player. Thus at the top of the cabinet, which serves as a music stand, is a vertical rod controlling pitch. The nearer the right hand is brought to this rod, the higher the pitch. At the left is a loop. The nearer the left hand is brought to the loop, the lower the volume. The tone emitted by the loud-speaker is a pure one, resembling the violin in the upper register, and the 'cello in the lower register. The player sort of feels his or her way along, sliding into the correct pitch very much as the musical saw player zooms from one note to the next without break between. Various effects can be obtained by waving or shaking the right hand controlling the pitch.

To the writer's way of thinking, the Theremin is the first of many devices for radio self-expression. When the family tires of listening to professional talent, the family circle can try its hand at entertainment. It may be that 1930 will see the electric or radio organ introduced, utilizing much the same principle as the Theremin, namely, the oscillator. Thus it may be possible to provide an instrument with a number of oscillating tubes and various combinations of inductances and capacities for obtaining a wide range of simultaneous audio frequencies, delivered to the loud-speaker of the radio set. By means of a keyboard, it should then be possible to play the radio set with the effect of a beautiful organ. The average radio set today has ample volume and tone quality to approximate organ music, and many of us who have craved for an organ may soon have one available as an attachment to the good old radio set.

### Not Television

Another attachment may be the radio facsimile recorder. This device, please note, is not to be confused with television. Facsimile radio has to do with the transmission and reception of still images, such as photographs, drawings, type matter, handwriting and so on. Television has to do with the transmission and reception of living, animated, moving pictures.

We sometimes believe that it should be possible for our radio industry to introduce the radio newspaper. By this we mean that a simple facsimile attachment might be supplied the average radio set owner. This attachment would include a roll of paper and a recording mechanism for translating facsimile signals into dots and lines on the moving paper roll. Also, there would be a time clock set to turn the device and its accompanying radio set off and on at the proper time. The great drawback to facsimile radio has always been the time element. Detail is simply a function of time. If we must handle a photograph in ten minutes, the detail is exceptionally crude.

But if we have an hour to handle the same photograph, the detail is excellent.

Now let us see what this may mean in broadcasting. From midnight to about 6.30 in the morning, the average broadcasting station is off the air. That time should be available for any worthy purpose, but surely no ones stays up all night to listen in. Supposing, then, that our facsimile pictures are flashed during the night, while the average family sleeps. Time is no longer the main consideration. We are not competing with costly sponsored programs. We can take all the time necessary.

### Radio Newspaper

With such thoughts in mind, the writer believes that the radio industry can and will introduce the radio newspaper as the next great service of broadcasting. This will consist of a roll of paper carrying type matter and photographs, giving the high spots of the day's news. At the breakfast table, the average family will have its newspaper in tabloid form. Of course this will not—it must not—take the place of the printed newspaper, for we must have the co-operation of the newspapers and news associations to make it a great success. But it will provide the family with the headlines the first thing in the morning, and make our breakfast that much more interesting. It can be done. It must be done. It would give radio a fresh thrill.

Then there is the matter of international broadcasting. The average layman fails to realize the tremendous strides made in short-wave radio. Today, the United States is exchanging broadcast programs with Holland, Germany and England, by means of short-wave transmitters connected to their usual broadcasting systems. By means of a short-wave adaptor costing a third that of a good broadcast receiver, it is possible to tune in many overseas stations. What does this mean? It means the old thrill of the early days of broadcasting all over again. Imagine listening to Chelmsford, England, with its programs direct from the 2LO studio in London. Imagine listening to music from The Hague in Holland, through one of the several high-power short-wave Dutch stations. Imagine the programs from German centers through the German short-wave stations. Imagine even a stray message from Australia or India or South Africa. And yet these things are everyday occurrences to those experimenting with short-wave reception.

### To Get Foreign Stations

In all probability, 1930 will see the introduction of practical short-wave adaptors, as well as complete short-wave radio sets of real merit. Heretofore, these devices have been highly experimental, and finding a short-wave station was like looking for a needle in a haystack. The main trouble has been the use of regeneration, which must be handled by an expert for really

(Continued on page 126)



# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## RULE FOR FINDING WIDTH OF BELTS

When Speed of Belt in Feet Per Minute  
And Horsepower Wanted Are Given

For Single Belts. Divide the speed of belt by eight. The horsepower wanted divided by the quotient will give the width of belt required.

Example: Required the width of single belt to transmit 100 horsepower. Engine pulley 72 inches in diameter; speed of engine, 220 revolutions per minute.

8)4144 (speed of belt per minute).

518(100<sub>00</sub> (horsepower wanted).

19 inches (width of belt required).

For Double Belts. Divide the speed of belt in feet per minute by 56. Divide the horsepower wanted by this quotient for the width of belt required.

Example: Required the width of double

belt to transmit 500 horse power. Engine pulley, 72 inches in diameter; speed of engine 220 revolutions per minute.

56)4144 (speed of belt per minute).

74)500<sub>00</sub> (horsepower wanted).

67½ inches (width of belt required).

## Tension

More belts and machinery are injured by lack of proper understanding of this subject than by any other cause. Vertical belts require extra (not excessive) tension, as it is necessary to obtain sufficient friction on the lower pulley. As far as possible avoid vertical transmission.

There are no absolute rules on this subject, as the conditions under which belts are used vary in many respects. From observation made by engineers we suggest the following schedule:

No. of Plies	Tension Lbs. Per Inch of Width of Belt	No. of Plies	Tension Lbs. Per Inch of Width of Belt
3	30 to 40	6	90 to 110
4	50 to 70	7	110 to 130
5	70 to 90	8	130 to 150

Care should be taken that the tension is never sufficient to heat the bearings. Excessive tension is injurious.

## HORSEPOWER TRANSMITTED BY LEATHER BELTS

### Driving Power of Single Belts

Speed Feet Per Min.	Width of Belt, Inches							
	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
400	1	1½	2	2½	3	4	5	6
600	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	6	7½	9
800	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
1,000	2½	3½	5	6½	7½	10	12½	15
1,200	3	4½	7	7½	9	12	15	18
1,500	3½	5½	7½	9½	11½	15	18½	22½
1,800	4½	6½	9	11½	13½	18	22½	27
2,000	5	7½	10	12½	15	20	25	30
2,400	6	9	12	15	18	24	30	36
2,800	7	10½	14	17½	21	28	35	42
3,000	7½	11½	15	18½	22½	30	37½	45
3,500	8½	13	17½	22	26	35	44	52½
4,000	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60
4,500	11½	17	22½	28	34	45	57	69
5,000	12½	19	25	31	37½	50	62½	75

### Driving Power of Double Belts

Speed Feet Per Min.	Width of Belt, Inches							
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
400	4½	5½	7½	8½	10	11½	13	14½
600	6½	8½	11	13	15	17½	19½	22
800	8½	11½	14½	17½	20½	23	26	29
1,000	11	14½	18½	21½	25½	29	32½	36
1,200	13	17½	22	26	30½	34½	39	44
1,500	16½	21	27½	32½	38	43½	49	54½
1,800	19½	26	32½	39	45½	52	59	65½
2,000	21½	29	36½	43½	50½	58	65½	72½
2,400	26	34½	44	52½	60½	69½	78½	88
2,800	30½	40½	51	61	71	81	91½	102
3,000	32½	43½	54½	65½	76	87½	98	108
3,500	38	50½	63½	76	89	101	114	127
4,000	43½	58½	72½	87	101	116	131	145
4,500	49	65	82	98	114	131	147	163
5,000	54½	72½	91	109	127	145	163	182

## USEFUL INFORMATION

### Pulleys and Gears

For single reduction or increase of speed by means of belting where the speed at which each shaft should run is known, and one pulley is in place:

Multiply the diameter of the pulley which you have by the number of revolutions per minute that its shaft makes; divide this product by the speed in revolutions per minute at which the second shaft should run. The result is the diameter of pulley to use.

Where both shafts with pulleys are in operation and the speed of one is known:

Multiply the speed of the shaft by diameter of its pulley and divide this product by diameter of pulley on the other shaft. The result is the speed of the second shaft.

Where a countershaft is used, to obtain size of main driving or driven pulley, or speed of main driving or driven shaft, it is necessary to calculate, as above, between the known end of the transmission and the countershaft, then repeat this calculation between the countershaft and the unknown end.

A set of gears of the same pitch transmits speeds in proportion to the number of teeth they contain. Count the number of teeth in the gear wheel and use this quantity instead of the diameter of pulley, mentioned above, to obtain number of teeth cut in unknown gear, or speed of second shaft.

### Rule For Finding Size of Pulleys

$$d = \frac{D \times S}{S'} \quad D = \frac{d \times S'}{S}$$

d = diameter of driven pulley.

D = diameter of driving pulley.

S = number of revolutions per minute of driving pulley.

S' = number of revolutions per minute of driven pulley.

## SHAFTING, BELTING, PULLEYS AND GEARS

### Shafting

The rule for determining the size of shaft for transmitting a given power at a given speed (8-foot centers for hangers) is as follows:

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{\text{H. P.} \times 80}} = \text{diameter in inches.}$$

R. P. M.

when "H. P." = the horsepower to be transmitted, "R. P. M." = the revolutions per minute.

### Belts

The following formula is used to determine the length of belting:

$$\frac{(D + d \times 3.16)}{2} \times 2D^2 = \text{length.}$$

When D = diameter of large pulley,  
d = diameter of small pulley,  
and D' = distance between centers of shafting.

Order your 1929 bound copy of JOURNAL  
Now, at \$3.75 per volume, prepaid.



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Recording Clock Keeps Tabs on Underground Trains

Old methods of train dispatching having failed to give satisfactory results in the operation of London underground railways, due to increased traffic and extension of tubes to new sections, has led to the use of recording clocks and tapes which provide precise and accurate means of showing train movements and details of failures and detentions quickly to those responsible for remedying them.

Six recording clocks, one for each railway, have been installed in the entrance hall of the general offices of the railroad. The faces of these clocks consist of paper dials covering twenty-four hours, and are connected up electrically with a contact lever on the track. The passage of an individual train past a given point makes an electrical contact which causes a small inked hammer to strike the fringe of the dial. The dial rotates at the equivalent speed of the clock and as the hours go by, the fringe reveals a number of fine markings. These, if evenly spaced, show that the trains are running on schedule.

As the dial makes a complete revolution in twenty-four hours, a whole day's record is thus obtained. If the service is not operating regularly and smoothly, gaps appear on the dial. While this affords no explanation of what has occurred, it does give intimation that something is "out" and provides an opportunity for the train dispatcher to investigate and regulate it. This is done by means of tape recording machines such as are used by newspaper offices, hotels, clubs, etc.

## Alexander Graham Bell Blamed For First Wrong Number

Wrong numbers—the bane of the telephone industry—may be traced directly to the inventor and founder of the telephone system, Alexander Graham Bell.

According to Catherine Mackenzie, who was for years Bell's secretary and later his biographer, Dr. Bell was present in Philadelphia on June 24, 1876, the day the first telephone exhibit was judged. On his return to Boston he wrote a letter to his partner, William Hubbard, on July 2, 1876, but transposed the figures so that it actually was dated July 2, 1867.

This is believed to be beyond doubt the first instance of transposed digits that have plagued telephone service ever since.

## Photoelectric Cell Is "Eye" of Television System

An electric eye is the first element in the modern marvel of television. This eye sees the scene before it and converts it into electric currents which may be transmitted to great distances. The scientist calls this electric eye the "photoelectric cell."

This remarkable device contains a coating which is electrically sensitive to light. When a battery is connected, a current flows through the cell, the amount depending on how intense the light is upon the sensitive coating. So this current is an electrical representation of the light intensity, and by transmitting this current by radio or wire, the same intensity of light can be reproduced at a great distance.

By providing additional apparatus to divide up the scene or picture at the trans-

mitting station and re-assemble it at the receiving point, television and telephotography are accomplished. A large photoelectric cell is used in television, and a small one in telephotography.

Telephotography, or the transmission of photographs, is now regularly carried on between eight cities in the United States. Television has been successfully demonstrated, but is still in the experimental stage. Much effort is being devoted to perfecting it.

## Light-Weight Metals Save in Operating Cost of Street Cars

Twenty years ago the construction of road-bed and rolling stock for street car service was on the basis of the strongest and heaviest construction, which added immeasurably to the life of the material, with consequent reduction in the cost of depreciation. At that time, a prominent engineer calculated that it cost a street railway company from 5 to 7½ cents a year to haul every pound of material incorporated in the construction of a street car. Applying the increased cost of doing business now the cost today is at least 12 cents per pound per year.

During the past few years the trend of construction has been in the opposite direction. The employment of aluminum and its alloys, together with light-weight, ply-wood construction in some parts of the car, has brought about a reduction equal in some cases to almost 50 per cent in the total weight of a street car.

In like manner, experiments have been somewhat successful in the substitution of an aluminum-covered, steel core trolley and feeder wire. Because of its lighter weight, this type of wire is not subjected to the same sagging strains as in the case of copper, with resultant longer life and greater freedom from breaks, which in the past have been frequent sources of delay in street car operation.

Although the use of aluminum means an increase in cost per pound of material, the saving in energy costs and in wear and tear on track construction will permit a very much higher initial cost and still result in a final over-all saving.

## Water Power Cannot Supply Electric Needs

If every available electrical horsepower which could be generated by falling water were today developed, the total would be insufficient to meet the demands for electricity at the present time in the United States.

Much of the water power which can be economically developed has already been harnessed, but with 72 per cent of all water power in the United States located west of the Mississippi and 79 per cent of the demand east of the Mississippi, the dependence of the people of the United States upon electric power must be on steam-generated rather than on water-generated power, as it is uneconomical to transport electricity a distance much in excess of 250 miles.

Then, again, the great increase in efficiency of steam-generated electricity, as compared with the comparatively stationary efficiency point of water-generated electricity, makes further development of much water power problematical.

A recent survey of electricity generated and used in the four great industrial states of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Mich-

igan shows that while these four states consume nearly 17½ per cent of all the electricity used in the United States, only 10 per cent of the amount which they use is generated by water power.

This report also shows that electrical generating capacity in these states has increased 40 per cent during the past three years, and because of the large increase in transmission lines, this increased generating capacity is much more efficiently utilized.

## 205-Mile Pipe Line Electrically Welded

A 16-inch pipe line, 205 miles long, is now being laid from Jal, N. Mex., to El Paso, Texas, to transmit natural gas.

In the entire 205 miles there will be no bolted joints, the whole line being made into one continuous piece by means of electric welding. The pipe is furnished in 30-foot sections, seven of which are welded together into one piece and then lowered into the trench where the welding to the previously completed length is done. To complete the job a total of 27 welding equipments are being used. They are hauled from place to place along the line by tractors or trucks.

## More Powerful Cathode Rays

Remarkable and rapid advances in synthetic chemistry are promised by the use of high-speed electronic bombardment, which is made available by the Coolidge cathode-ray tube. High-speed electronic bombardment provides a new and powerful instrument for upsetting the stability of many types of molecule and atom, transforming them to other types of stable compound, thus providing a rapid and efficient process for replacing old and expensive methods, and in many cases offering a means for transformation hitherto unknown or thought to be impossible. High-velocity cathode rays have long been available within the confines of the vacuum tube, but these conditions do not lend themselves readily to the chemical transformations referred to.

The Coolidge high-voltage tube provides a means for bringing the cathode rays through a window into the open, where different materials may be readily subjected to their influence. Announcement now comes from Germany that Prof. H. Plauson has effected such improvements in the Coolidge tube as to make possible a very great intensification of ionic activity. The improvements consist of the use of the metal beryllium instead of nickel for the window in the tube and of a rotating magnetic field for controlling the electron stream. The new tube is said to convert quickly the waste products of petroleum stills and coke ovens into rubber, alcohol, acetic acid and valuable drugs and perfumes. It is also stated that moist air is converted directly into nitric acid, that synthetic rubber may be made with astonishing rapidity, and that with cold water and air as raw materials it is possible to make alcohol, methanol, acetic acid, ether and other such products. In fact, the claims that are made for this new agent are so remarkable that, if they are substantiated, it would appear then an entirely new era in synthetic chemistry is opening. It is to be hoped that these claims, which appear at present almost extravagant, will be duly substantiated by repetition and scientific report. Accounts of such further studies will be awaited with the keenest interest.





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

We have an organization today of about 700 loyal members, with an idea of some worth, as it has brought results, both in added membership and increased political prestige.

The officers are awake to the possibilities of an organization whose numerical strength can be used for something besides paying per capita tax on. For, to multiply 700 by three, which is a very conservative figure, you have 2,100 votes in our organization alone. As practically our entire membership lives in the confines of the Los Angeles city limits, those 2,100 voters at any city election, working diligently to accomplish a purpose, are quite a faction to be reckoned with, and that is that. Besides that we have practically the entire labor movement behind our officers and their ideas—and vice versa—if you know what I mean.

We have recently added Jess Wood as assistant business agent, his duties being confined almost exclusively to adding new names to our books. The policy of Business Agent Feider is to fish with a seine instead of a hook and line—a policy which, to date, has not drawn a dissenting voice. As the executive board is fully in accord with the policy it makes the undertaking harmonious and complete.

I suppose no communication would be complete without a reference to the local weather conditions. Within the last month we have received our normal amount of rain. The same was joyfully welcomed, both by the electrical industry and the farmers.

While very few of our members are unemployed, working conditions locally are at a standstill. Any Brother thinking of making Los Angeles a terminus is advised to prepare for a period of unemployment, and would do well before making a change to get in touch with Local No. 18.

We think the International Executive Council made a wonderful choice in selecting H. H. Broach for its President. That we will co-operate to the fullest extent goes without saying. May we hope the entire Brotherhood will lend its undivided support to our new President, and may his administration be as lengthy and successful as his accomplishments in the past.

May I take this opportunity of saying "Hello" to my friends everywhere and, until another month, I'll dead end.

R. A. MANGAN.

## L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEB.

Editor:

The reason Local No. 22 has not had a letter in the *WORKER* has to do with a story the installing officer told. In giving the newly elected a bit of fatherly advice, he told the one about the bird who, when full of seed, felt he had to sing and couldn't keep his mouth shut. The loud applause which followed the telling of that story seemed to make the advice unanimous and I took it very seriously. It was only recently that I learned that most of the Brothers

present that night did not get the moral of that story at all and applauded only because it was the first time they had heard it.

In the past three years a good many Brothers have left the jurisdiction of Local No. 22. Most of them appreciate news from the old home town, but did it ever occur to you to think that we would also like to hear from you? When you write, tell us about your trips; where you've been and where you are; the amount of work you have to put in, if working, etc. There is one thing Harmon likes better than reading a letter from a Brother who has left here, and that's reading two letters—so send them in.

Local No. 22 gave a stag, December 18, and invited the contractors. Most of them attended. Some of them when called upon made a short speech. The surprising part was that they spoke in soft tones and not as we hear then in the daytime. An hour of entertainment followed the speeches. A lady sang some very sad songs which brought tears to the eyes of many. A Mr. Shonquist recited "The Shooting of Dan McGrew," and other beautiful poetry. A dance by a black boy was well received. A lady contortionist went through a very difficult act without a hitch. A yodeling song by Gus and Velder completed the program.

There is one thing I have never seen mentioned in the *WORKER* and that is an information bureau or exchange that would send out information, something like the report of the last convention, except of a more private nature, say once a month. What I have in mind is advice on organization, how to get the five-day week, methods of getting work that rightfully belongs to the trade, how to organize a women's auxiliary, city ordinances and safety measures benefiting the electricians, working rules that should be in all local by-laws, model working agreements, etc. I am aware that we can get this information from the I. O. by writing for it, but there are many questions not thought of unless suggested by some means.

Local No. 22 has solved the nonattendance problem. We have a death fund that has worked out wonderfully well—also, a system in placing men by the business agent, which an International Organizer, who was in our city recently, pronounced as being better than any he has heard of.

Our executive board members are members of the Electrical League, an organization of those connected with the electrical industry in this city.

We have a journeyman's license law that is good, also a "guarantee our work" clause in our by-laws that has proven of great benefit and has been in effect 12 years.

And we want to know, has any local had and real luck in what I'll call "taking the overalls off the contractors," and what success have you had conducting a vocational school under the Smith-Hughes act? If any local has a city ordinance prohibiting covering conduit on a concrete job until after it has been properly installed, we'd like to hear about that, too.

JOE BERAN.

## GOVERNMENTAL BRANCH, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

This month marks the beginning of our third year as a member of the Brotherhood. At our January meeting we installed our newly elected officers. We hope and are confident that they will be as thoroughly devoted to their work as those who have held office during the past two years.

Brother Neil Graham, our president during the past year, has shown and will continue to show that brand of active interest that is so essential to the existence and progress of a labor organization. Our appreciation of him can best be shown by continually working for the advancement of the organization whose welfare he has so much at heart. We feel sure that he would ask for no better evidence of appreciation than this.

J. B. Floyd, financial secretary, and W. B. Roberts, recording secretary, are two more Brothers who merit recognition for their work in this local. They are beginning their third successive year in their offices. Their work is hard and exacting. Candidates for their jobs are conspicuous by their absence. Your press secretary is certain that he is one who will never attempt to elbow either of them out of his job.

We have elected Brother Mel Weisbrod to the office of president for the ensuing year. His active participation and experience in the affairs of our local since its beginning made him a logical choice for his new office. He knows what it is all about and we look forward to a good year under his leadership.

All very well and good, so far as we have gone. We must not lose sight of the fact that the life of an organization like ours is almost wholly dependent upon attendance at meetings by the membership. In the past few months this attendance has been falling off. Various reasons are advanced for this. Some of the Brothers seem to be of the opinion that if we had an occasional gathering around the feed bag, a smoker, or something of the kind, we would be doing something to help bring out the gang. At present we have a committee on entertainment looking to ways and means of accomplishing this. But eats or no eats it does seem that many of the members could attend oftener than they do. Of course, we all know that the chairs get hard after the first hour, and the atmosphere in our little hall gets rather stuffy, especially when Brother Verrill smokes his pipe, but then anyone accustomed to working in the Navy Yard with its varieties of dust, gases and smells should be able to endure a couple of hours in the smoke. Furthermore, some of the pipes smoked at the meeting are really beneficial to the health, modesty forbidding me to mention one in particular. We want to advance, to progress; we do not want to slide back, and common sense tells us we cannot stand still. The business of the local is the business of every man who pays dues. Attend the meetings.

CLARENCE DURAND.

Order your 1929 bound copy of *JOURNAL* Now, at \$3.75 per volume, prepaid.



**L. U. NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.**

Editor:

In reporting for Local Union No. 36 for this month will say that "Sunny" California is not so sunny these days. Snow on the ground in Sacramento valley is something new, but we awoke to see a blanket of it an inch deep yesterday morning.

Not much doing in Sacramento at present. We have some of our boys lying around waiting for things to open up.

Local No. 36 has an entire new set of officers for this year—all good loyal boys and real hustlers.

I would like to ask Sam Sassali, of Local No. 196, if Brother Ed. DeCota has to wear a toupee this kind of weather. But cheer up, Ed., I'm running you a close second. And, Sammy, has Van Heyer anything but a fence running around his house away out there on Albert Avenue?

Well, boys, being new at this job, will dead end it for this time.

RAY SCHLADEMAN.

**L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**

Editor:

Having been duly and legally reelected to the high office of press secretary, I shall continue, as in the past, by my writings to protect and further the efforts of the organized worker, without fear or favor. After having read the letters of some of our most able scribes, I feel very much elated upon gaining honorable mention by the Editor for my humble effort to the December JOURNAL. Some few notable events

have taken place in Hollywood within the past few weeks. The most outstanding one being that it rained, actually rained after a dry period of some eight months. I also overheard one native whispering to another that it also snowed in Hollywood. But I could not really believe that because that would be most "unusual." But I can look out of the window of my palatial home—"2 x 4 without"—and see the snow on top of the nearby mountains. It is a very pretty sight from my window and that is plenty close for me. After spending several years in Montana, I have no desire to throw snowballs. The papers are full of items where people are marooned high up in the mountains, some notables and some others just people like me. They went to frolic in the snow and now they have to eat sow belly and beans—pretty tough on some of the highbrows. Like most of the rest of the common herd, I get most of my information from the newspapers. I see they are having a pow-wow in Washington about enforcing that silly and unpopular Eighteenth Amendment and I don't believe that one-third of the people know there is such a law. It may be illegal to sell "hootch" but with all the "jake" and wine tonic bottles laying in the gutters, I guess the drinkers' slogan must be: "A poor substitute is better than none at all."

Things are "all quiet on the western front." Local No. 40 has several members at "liberty." This word taken from the billboard magazine. Local No. 40 held their regular election of officers and it was some election. Sixty-seven names were on the ballot so you can see for yourself that the

competition was pretty keen. Just like a regular city election. Sample ballots, campaign workers, everything except campaign drinks and cigars. I am about to tell one now which is too good to keep. Some Brother voted only for the press secretary. I have been trying to find out who it was as I want to make him my campaign manager next time. I am herewith submitting the list of officers elected for the coming term: President, E. W. Sebring; vice president, Ralph Kock; financial secretary and business representative, Glenn F. Reid; recording secretary, R. F. Murray; treasurer, Albert Cameron; first inspector and official cartoonist, Earl Gretton; second inspector, Harold Foss; foreman, Joseph W. Cawthorne, Jr.; press secretary, E. E. Martin; executive board, Earl Gretton, Tom Hubbell, Robert Waddell, R. F. Murray, E. W. Sebring, W. F. Moore, P. C. Wolfe.

I am pleased to announce that Brother Earl Gretton has consented to act as Local No. 40's official cartoonist. Having had the pleasure of examining several specimens of Brother Gretton's work I consider Local No. 40 is very fortunate in obtaining the services of such an able cartoonist. I am submitting herewith one of his sketches which I hope the Editor will find a space for in the JOURNAL. Brother A. P. Speede, 2209 Penmar Avenue, Venice, Calif., informs me that he has not received his copy of the JOURNAL for some months. I look forward to a very busy year for the officers of Local No. 40 after hearing the program that the new president has mapped out for the coming year. He must be an ex-sailor as his program is "Forward Ho."

Local No. 40 presented to its outgoing president, H. D. Martin, a beautiful Hamilton wrist watch in appreciation of his services. That is the way we do it in Hollywood. I came near busting out crying because I didn't get one, too (applause).

I did pretty well this month. I didn't knock anybody "much." I gave a few boosts. Now bring me my fried chicken and I will call it a day. Adios! Mañana será otra dia. (Believe it or not.)

E. E. MARTIN,  
The "Amplifier."

**L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Editor:

Our business representative, Brother Harry Hilpert, saved us from disgrace when he sent his letter a couple of months ago. Frank Tustin's article on the Skagit trip was a humdinger, too, so I don't feel so bad. Can't quite figure out why Brother Jim Bowe didn't write, though, for when it comes to giving the boys the low down on the 1 and 2 per cent assessment he can do it in six or seven languages and some of it is pretty strong.

Aside from that I'm glad to be back in harness again for I've often looked at the calendar about the fifteenth of the month and said to myself "Somebody should be sending a letter for L. U. No. 46 now" but I had promised myself a vacation and when I make a promise I keep it.

Then, too, I figured two years of the same old line of stuff was about all the Brothers would stand for, but I'll be darned if they didn't nominate and elect yours truly as press scribbletary for nineteen dirty and, by gum, I'm going to wriggle the old pen if the old salary wing holds out.

Here's a list of officers for the ensuing term, for the benefit of some of our Brothers who are now in other locals: President, W. F. Patterson; vice president, Dave Thomas; business representatives, Harry Hilpert and Al Hanberg; treasurer, A. W. Esselbach; recording secretary, W. C. Lin-



"AND LAST YEAR WE HAD SUCH GOOD SKATING WEATHER"—  
GEORGE CLARK IN THE WASHINGTON NEWS



dell; financial secretary, George W. Johnson; press secretary, W. C. Lindell; inspectors, A. L. Jourdan and George Brunner; trustees, A. J. Creel, L. Alexander, and O. V. McMillan; executive board, B. W. Hahneman, L. E. Thomas, Bert Hemen, James Bowe, and J. E. Buckman; examining board, Gus Bohmer, J. H. Beck, and C. D. Fletcher; foreman, William Grace; Central Labor Council, B. Vickerage, J. T. Lee, and H. E. Laughlin; Building Trades Council, H. Hilpert, A. G. Heller, and A. Hanberg; delegate to state convention, W. C. Lindell.

The year just passed was a big year for L. U. No. 46, as far as work was concerned, but where we gained on one side we lost on another. Our beloved Brothers, President F. P. Corbett and International Representative Thomas E. Lee, were taken from us by the Almighty, just as they were in the midst of their organizing work for the local. L. U. No. 46 felt deeply the loss of these two Brothers whose work had really just begun. We also suffered the loss of others in our membership, who crossed to the Great Beyond and, while they were not so prominent in local affairs, their passing was just as deeply felt by the members. May God, who accepts the final traveling card of all of us, take care of all our departed Brothers and show His tender mercies to those whom they left behind.

The Ladies' Social Club, of L. U. No. 46, carried on nobly during 1929, so I must needs let them know that, while nothing was mentioned about them during my one year's vacation, their efforts were, nevertheless, appreciated, especially whenever the eats were spread out at the social gatherings. I shall never forget the time Brother Bugnizet (or was it one of his able assistants?) called me the knife and fork artist. I still claim that any time you are armed with a pair of pliers and a knife and fork no one is going to get ahead of you. When it comes to eats, I'll cross forks with anybody but Carl Leaf of L. U. No. 77.

Pick-ups of the day: James Bowe, our express secretary, still making excuses. James Beck helping move Denny Hill. Harry Hilpert telling the one about cemetery plumbing. Luther Thomas trying to get Snoose Hollow on his new radio. President Patterson using a scrubbing brush for a gavel. Brother McCoy driving to California and back in one day in his new Ford. And Louie Bertsch giving away candy at 10 cents a punch.

Boy, I'm hungry; and there's not much nourishment in this eraser. One jump to the pantry, and I made it.

W. C. LINDELL.

#### L. U. NO. 59, DALLAS, TEX.

Editor:

Local Union No. 59, for the past year, has enjoyed pretty fair conditions in the way of work, short weeks and an increase in pay, having adopted the five-day week and received an additional dollar per day, our scale now being \$11 per day.

I think that nearly all of the boys at the end of the year were pretty well satisfied with the past accomplishments, including the nomination and election of officers for the coming year. With the election of our old Business Agent, Brother T. C. Morrison, and the injection of new blood into our executive board and other offices, and a new spirit that we are all together, I feel that we are going to force some energy to flow this coming year, that is, we are pulling that way.

But at present things are at a standstill and we are not moving off very fast, and we have quite a number of Brothers loafing.

I would not advise any of our old friends or strange Brothers to think of traveling this way, as our membership is well prepared to handle anything that is likely to come up. But don't get me wrong, that we do not want to see or hear from you. If you should have a cause or an opportunity to come to Dallas don't fail to look us up, as that same old warm welcome still awaits you and we will do everything possible to show you a good time.

I would like to say here before closing that a few days ago, on December 22, 1929, we were greatly grieved in having Brother R. M. McGarity pass from our midst.

H. F. LAVENDER.

#### L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Members of Local No. 60 enjoyed a Merry Christmas and hope that everyone did and that the New Year will be much more prosperous than the past.

How the years do go by; they pass so fast that it seems like only yesterday Local No. 60 was a failure, but it has been one year. As I think of the condition this local was in last year it makes a cold chill run down my back.

Although about 10 per cent of the Brothers are loafing and work is slack, the conditions we have this year are far better than those of the past.

Now, Brothers, with a man in the field like Brother Williams and a little help from each Brother we will be able to say the same thing next year that I have said this year.

Brothers, it is your duty to attend every meeting and help decide every question. Come on, fellows, let's all try to make this the most progressive year in the history of Local No. 60.

Election of officers was held at our regular meeting, December 4, 1929. Those elected were: Brother Ed. Eifler, president; yours truly, vice president; Brother Bill Williams, business manager and recording secretary; Brother H. Downham, financial secretary; Brother Dave Krish, treasurer; Brothers Canze, Stewart and Lee are trustees; Brothers Harris, Gill, Null, Krish and DeHart are on the executive board; Brother H. Cain, first inspector; Brother McKay, Brother "Turk" Lee, foreman; Brothers Dave Krish and E. T. Carter, committee to Building Trades; Brothers E. T. Carter and E. F. Parker, committee to Trades Council; yours truly, press secretary.

Officers and members of Local No. 60 were stunned when they heard of the death of our worthy International President, Brother James P. Noonan. A man of his ability was worth a lot to the I. B. of E. W.

Hello, Brother Jennings, Local No. 343. How are things your way? Fine, I hope. Drop me a line at 327 West Johnson.

JIMMIE M. DEHART.

#### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

It was with sincere regret that we learned of the sudden death of International President J. P. Noonan; ably equipped with a vast fund of knowledge gained through years of constant activity in the labor field, his deliberations were an asset of inestimable value to our Brotherhood. He will be sadly missed.

Having read with interest the booklet issued by Local No. 3, concerning union progress in New York City the past few years, we pause briefly to state that, to our mind, the activities displayed and results attained have seen no greater parallel in the labor movement since the general country wide organizing

campaign by the A. F. of L., among the building tradesmen in the late 90s. Countless organizations in addition to ours have been materially strengthened and advantages gained through the process that has been effectively waged in this metropolis. When one considers the conditions encountered and vast interlocking types of handicaps which had to be overcome, the results attained are an outstanding achievement in labor annals. Personally, I'd say Broach and his staff are men of the hour. Those who have in the recent past surmised that our International Office had lost its militant attitude entirely and adopted the nature of pacifists with naught to be attained in way of better working conditions, can rest assured that the old I. B. E. W. is not operating upon the reverse phase system, but has actually shown the way to other organizations in this particular case.

'Tis true, conditions in some localities are deplorable; circumstances surrounding the linemen's plight are especially regrettable, the "hiker" having no medium such as wiremen possess in their building trades councils to bring pressure upon recalcitrant employers. It seems at times that our Brotherhood and other labor bodies apparently are sailing along on the theory that being on a paying basis, nothing further need be done to fortify the future of labor than to maintain our present type of defense. At present members simply "join," knowing little or nothing concerning the hardships incurred and endured by the pioneer element that this, an organization for their protection was fostered and nourished to the point where sacrifices, if any, they may be called upon to make in the name of labor, are of an inconsequential nature. True, labor organizations are big hearted. 'Twas this friendly spirit of co-operation that acted as a stimulus to their growth. Our youthful members must be educated to a plane of greater responsibility in affairs of our locals that the future of labor be protected.

No one circumstance is responsible for lack of good working conditions in a community. Combinations make or break individuals. The same pertains to local conditions. From observation and experience one gleams that jurisdictions enjoying good working conditions are very much alive politically. Labor's demand for its just rights receives recognition in a community to a measure consistent with the strength of that community's labor vote. We note two locals that have fostered and are working in closer harmony with city inspection departments in the interest of better workmanship; more up-to-date and safer methods pertaining to installations have laid a structure the value of which for the maintenance of good conditions should be apparent to any laborite. While underwriters' inspections have merit, the scope of their activities is not broad enough to cope with present day demands and necessities for a greater degree of safety relative to electrical installations.

In passing, it may be of interest to some to know that Denver "went all pipe," "way back" in 1910. Metal mold or moulding has a place, likewise BX, and the latter is religiously kept there. Old fish jobs only. Outside influence in the form of certain manufacturers has at times appeared upon the scene with products designed to pry open the lid that guarantees rigid conduit being installed upon all new work. Constant vigilance by an active local representative has thwarted attempts of this nature to lower the standard of installations hereabouts in that respect.

Election of officers for the ensuing year takes place in the near future. No changes are anticipated in the personnel of local officers. Our press secretary, however, is re-



tiring to the showers and takes this opportunity of jointly thanking the Editor for his kind consideration granted articles submitted and the patient toleration of our reading membership the last year.

JACK HUNTER.

# L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

The following injunction was issued in October, 1919, enjoining the building trades of Philadelphia, together with the several trades that constitute this body, from interfering in any way with the activities of William M. Anderson, a heating and plumbing contractor of this city.

A glance through the injunction shows how thoroughly the trades were restricted in their dealings on jobs on which this contractor was employed:

## IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2 FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM M. ANDERSON  
Complainant  
v.  
COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED  
BUILDING TRADES OF  
PHILADELPHIA AND  
VICINITY; et al

September  
Term, 1919,  
in Equity  
No. 2981

### DECREE

And now, to wit: this 17th day of October, 1919, this cause came on to be heard on the complainant's motion to continue the injunction heretofore issued; and after consideration of the testimony produced and the arguments of counsel; it is ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows:

1. That the defendants and each of them,

their officers, committees, agents, employees, servants, members, associates and all others that may act in concert with them or by their direction, each and every one, be restrained and strictly enjoined until hearing:

1. From doing any act intended to induce or tending to induce any person or corporation having a contract with the complainant to break or rescind the same.

2. From making any threat or statement whether written or oral to any person or corporation having a contract with the complainant tending to make such person or corporation believe that said person or corporation will suffer loss, damage or disadvantage unless said person or corporation terminates said contract or unless the complainant employs only union men in the performance thereof.

3. From making any threat or statement whether written or oral to any person or corporation having a contract with the plaintiff to the effect that the defendants or any of them will order, compel or persuade workmen to refuse to work for said person or corporation or in or upon any building or other structure in which said person or corporation is interested unless said person or corporation terminates its contract with the complainant or unless the complainant employs only union men in the performance thereof.

4. From ordering, compelling, inducing or attempting to induce men to stop work or to refuse to work in or upon any building or other structure in which a person or corporation having a contract with the complainant is interested unless or until the said person or corporation terminates its contract with the complainant or the complainant employs only union men in the performance thereof.

5. From threatening or notifying or intimating to men who did have or hereafter shall quit work in or upon any building or other structure in which any person or corporation having a contract with the complainant is interested or causing it to be stated or intimated to such men that if they resume work in or upon said building while the contract with the complainant is continued or

is in course of performance they will be fined or disciplined or otherwise subjected to disadvantage either in connection with their union or otherwise.

6. From doing any act or making any statement, passing any resolution or taking any other action which tends to induce any person or corporation having a contract with the complainant to terminate its said contract or to discourage or dissuade any person or corporation who would or might otherwise enter into a contract with the plaintiff from so doing or to compel or induce any man working in or upon any building or structure in which any person or corporation having a contract with the complainant is interested to quit work or to refuse to resume work therein or thereon unless or until said contract is terminated or the complainant employs only union men in the performance thereof.

7. From doing any act, passing any resolution, continuing any existing resolution in force, calling attention to the existence of any such resolution or enforce the same, making any statement, issuing any expression causing or tending to cause any person or corporation to terminate a contract with the complainant or to refrain from making a contract with the complainant or causing or tending to cause any man or men to quit working or to refuse to resume work unless or until a contract or contracts with the complainant is or are terminated or the complainant employs only union men in the performance thereof.

8. From taking any action or making any statement or adopting any resolution or acting under any resolution or calling attention to any resolution or regulation with intent to compel or induce parties with contracts with the complainant to terminate them or persons who might otherwise contract with complainant from so doing or to prevent or obstruct the performance of any contract by the complainant or to influence the action or conduct of men who are working or who might otherwise work in or upon any building or buildings in which any person or corporation which has or which otherwise



CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS ON THE JOB

Members of Local Union No. 3 on a New York Telephone Job. Courtesy of Sol Kupferman.

Front, Walter Bowden. First row, left to right: E. Woolley, C. Freund, T. Keene, G. Swanson, F. Mason, M. Geissler, F. Ferrara, C. Haines, C. Knoeller, Sol. Kupferman, G. Sherman, M. Vagnini. Second row, left to right: H. Bleselin, F. Schulz, J. Burns, C. Oberst, N. Cirasella, J. Kelly, H. Daum, L. Jones, J. O'Connor, R. Carroll, J. Cowan, L. Goodman, E. Raymond, E. Eiba. Third row, left to right: P. Nold, N. Wilkenfeld, J. Stewart, A. Stroebele, N. Burdand. Fourth row: J. Lyons.



might make a contract with the complainant, is interested.

ROGERS, J.

Security already entered to remain.

(Signed) ROGERS.

The following news clipping from the Philadelphia Record explains in a very thorough manner, the history, citation for contempt and final outcome of the petition for annulment, and needless to add, the labor movement in Philadelphia has won a sweeping victory and has made public one of the pernicious influences that has retarded labor organization in this city:

#### TRADE UNIONS SCORE AS COURT RULES OUT STRIKE INJUNCTION

Philadelphia trade unionism has just won one of the greatest victories in its history.

The unexpected Christmas gift comes in the form of a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Edwin O. Lewis in Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

The decision invalidates a 10-year-old injunction that virtually prohibited union men in the building trades from striking.

At the same time it definitely proved that the trend of judicial thought in this city is swerving sharply from antagonism to unions to their acceptance as an important part of the community.

The injunction, now invalidated, was obtained 10 years ago by William M. Anderson, a prominent anti-union plumbing contractor, who resurrected it three weeks ago.

The decree prohibited union men in any craft from going on strike on any job in which Anderson's plumbers also were engaged.

It prohibited union men from attempting to unionize Anderson's employees under pain of being considered in contempt of court.

#### Right to Strike Abrogated

For 10 years Philadelphia building trade unions smarted under this ruling, that virtually abrogated the right to strike.

For 10 years the unions have been watching for a chance to launch a court attack upon it.

For the last two years William A. Gray, their counsel, has watched for an opening, and three weeks ago Anderson himself afforded the opportunity.

At that time Anderson's open-shop employees and the members of the unions were working side by side on the new University Club, Sixteenth and Locust streets.

One by one the union men quit, since their constitution forbids them to work on the same job with non-union men. Carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, metal workers—all the union men—eventually left the job.

Without further ado Anderson brought an action against the unions charging them with contempt of court, in that they were violating the old injunction by walking off the job collectively.

On behalf of the unions, Gray pointed out the men did not quit collectively, but individually, and since the right to act individually is a constitutional right no violation of the injunction had been committed.

#### Held Injunction Barbaric

This argument, however, was merely a technical maneuver on Gray's part. His principal contention was that the injunction was too severe, that it was almost barbaric and out of all connection with the times.

"The unions have become an integral part of the community life," Gray told the three judges of the court during one of the hearings. "They are important to the community's prosperity. They fulfill a distinct, important and desirable function, and as such should not be discriminated against."

That the judges were inclined to side with this view was apparent when Judge Lewis, in an informal discussion after a hearing with Walter B. Saul, counsel for Anderson, said: "Well-managed labor unions prevent bolshevism, bombings and the spread of I. W. W.ism."

In handing down the decision yesterday Judge Lewis said:

"We dismiss the bill after 10 years' delay in prosecution and refuse to adjudge the labor unions in contempt of the injunction issued by the late Judge Rodgers in 1919. The preliminary injunction has expired by lapse of time, change of circumstances and failure to prosecute the proceedings to a final hearing."

#### Will Return to Job

The union men expect to return to the University Club in a day or two, despite their own law forbidding them to work with open shop men.

"I have suggested that they do this to show their appreciation of the court's decision," said Gray, "and also so as not to hurt the other contractors."

Anderson also has the plumbing contract for the Convention Hall to be built on the Parkway, which is at least a \$500,000 job. Just how the decision will affect this work is problematical.

It is almost certain the union men, now freed of the binding injunction, will refuse to work with the non-union men employed by Anderson.

Whether this will force a showdown on the open shop in the construction field remains to be seen.

FRED DEXTER.

#### L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Here's another month gone and I have to write again. I don't think there is much to say this time but I would like to say a few words to some of the members who attended our last meeting. I surely feel sorry for our officers. There is an element I want to appeal to, if it's possible, and I ask, on behalf of our leaders that we have discipline and order while we are in session. If the members want to play or talk amongst themselves please leave the hall, especially the modern youth in the juvenile section. I am afraid the night classes on trade union law have not been well attended, for it seems to me that some of the boys don't know what they are talking about half the time, and there are others who can't put into intelligent words what they want to say. For nearly four hours at our last meeting we had a show worthy of a better setting than a lodge room. I want to issue a warning, if this sort of thing keeps up, you will have to find another set of officers—if you can. Think it over, Brothers; either stay home or act like business men.

Our new agreement is in the making. I'll tell you about it later.

Brother Heathman, superintendent for the Hatfield Electric, Chicago, paid us a visit and I am sure was much impressed at our meeting.

Brother George Bowman will be leaving the hospital soon and we all hope to see him in action again in the near future.

Work now is very fair with most of the boys working. It may be strange to say it, but from what I have seen the only men out of work are the non-union wiremen.

THOS. H. READ.

#### L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Once again it is time for a letter for the WORKER.

Our open charter for the linemen here turned out to be a fizzle. We begin to think that they are satisfied to go along as they are and get what wages and conditions the companies deem fit to grant them. I presume if the dear bosses wanted them to work for nothing they would even do that.

When this local opens their charter again, they will have applications filled and all the money paid down on a sufficient number before any action will be taken. They will have to come to us and beg. We have done our bit. Their move next.

January 23, at 8 p. m. is the time we hold our 30th annual banquet at Hotel Samuels. It will be compulsory for all members to purchase tickets so we will be sure to have a good turn out. Last meeting we elected our officers for next year, which are as follows:

President, H. H. Phillips; vice president, M. Alstrom; financial secretary, F. J. Kruger; recording secretary, S. C. Keller; treasurer, Elmer Stromdahl; foreman, Manfred Blahop; inspectors, Carl Phil, Roy

Sunquist; trustee, W. R. McLean; delegates to Central Body and Building Trades, S. C. Keller, H. M. Higley, M. Bishop, W. R. McLean; press secretary, the same one as has held it for years.

Work is fair around here for this time of the year.

This local was very much grieved to learn of the sudden passing of our late beloved President, Brother James P. Noonan. Our charter is draped and a committee appointed to draw up suitable resolutions for our JOURNAL.

We are well pleased to learn that the executive board showed good judgment in selecting Brother H. H. Broach as his successor. We are extending an invitation for International President Broach to attend our 30th anniversary banquet.

We also have a fine basketball team here representing Local No. 106, I. B. E. W. They finished second in the first half. Our vice president is one of the players, also captain, and he requests all members that can to come to the Y. M. C. A. court every Wednesday night to root for the team.

Next meetings of the local are January 20, February 3 and 17. Be sure to attend as the new agreement will be discussed at these meetings. Also other business of importance. Will close the switch now. Wishing all members of the Brotherhood, health, wealth and happiness.

Local No. 106 is progressing in fine shape. Nearly all the boys are working at present. Linemen are busy on account of bad sleet storms, which will take months to put the wires back in shape.

On January 23 we held our 30th annual banquet and dance for members and their wives. Covers were laid for 135. We expected International Vice President Kloter, but he failed us at the last minute.

However, it was a decided success, and voiced by every one present the best ever. We were sorry that the Buffalo boys were unable to attend also. Will close now, as I expect both letters will appear in February issue.

W. R. M.

#### L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Believe it or not, as I wrote last month, interesting things do happen in L. U. No. 108. We think it interesting and a pleasure, to have our International President, Brother H. H. Broach, and International Secretary, Brother G. M. Bugnizet, call on us and spend a few days in our city.

We are well pleased with our president, Brother H. H. Broach, and believe, with the co-operation of the Brotherhood, he will make the I. B. E. W. a far greater organization than it is now.

Brother Bugnizet, L. U. No. 108 was greatly honored by your attendance at our meeting while you were in our city, and your talk gave us all a clearer idea of what the individual member means to the success of the Brotherhood.

All those present at the Spanish supper, members of the executive boards of L. U. No. 308, No. 323, No. 349 and No. 108, were benefited greatly, I'm sure, by the talk delivered by you, Brother Broach, Brother Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; Brother Ryan, International President of the Railroad Carmen, and Brother Wharton, International President of the Machinists.

Well, time is short and if it wasn't for air mail this would never reach its destination by February 1, I'm sure.

R. J. HAMILTON.

Order your 1929 bound copy of JOURNAL Now, at \$3.75 per volume, prepaid.



L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS,  
COLO.

Editor:

Another century has been ushered in, seemingly. Each year has a distinct history of its own, and does resemble some historic achievement in the affairs of men. When we recount events, we refer to some particular day of some particular year, and so each year sees some task begun and likewise sees some close. Hence it is one more completed chapter in our earthly struggle for better economic security.

This past year of 1929 saw the close of a career of one man who labored diligently, faithfully and as best he knew how, for the labor movement in the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Brother Noonan. He came upon our eastern horizon some years ago and went out at the setting of his western sun. He left remembrances of his visit among us. He left achievements and prospects for further future developments that will ultimately become realities in our midst, and what had been his goal will be envisioned by his successors, and so carry into the years yet to be progress yet undreamed of today.

Death, that grim reaper, cares not for ambition, purpose, or desire, and shears off the heads of wheat and buries them as though they were chaff, forgetting how needful and appreciative they were in their associations and gone are their labors, yet the effort is worth while, and men must be better for passing this way.

We all make mistakes, none are perfect, each must bear their portion of criticisms. Many are constructive ones; others are intentional. By these offerings from men, possibly well intended, heartaches are numerous in the world. Were we semi-perfect beings, we no doubt would bear our share. History testifies to the truth of these words, and the world is moved by pawns (or men) from the brain emotions. And how little do we think? Are these sensations true to the Brotherhood or to self? And in our weakness we mistake ourselves, trying to further our efforts by the process of fence building; political bulwark, beliving our aims are true, and shall not be set at naught. So in the end we are compelled to forego and our days become faded in the great universal past where all are equal.

Thanks for a life that came our way, and one who lived for a cause and has done his best. Were he to have seen further into the universal reach of things he could have done more, but when we lay our burden down another picks it up, and new conditions arise and are met by new ideas and the progress of men marches forward.

Local No. 113 had its election of officers and our new president is one of our young apprentices, now being placed into responsibility. Hail the new and make the young become the old. By sheer duties to perform the mind absolves itself into sobriety, and thought into maturity. This is Brother Ed Logergrin.

Brother Tampling, our new vice president, is one of our premier linemen and so capable he should have been flowing this pen for the ensuing year. Not unmindful of a year, and we can't foretell the shadows that cast their spells, but he may scribe his thoughts and appeals to you in 1931. Who knows? Why bury talent?

Brother Thomas Mackey, our hefty Santa Claus, is our constant on duty and efficient financial secretary. We hear him say, in his hard-boiled business way, "What are you going to do about Brother So-and-so?" and all say "Carry him," and the job is done, par excellence, Tom.

And Brother Cameron cans the sunshine

Edith the Copyreader, John the Lino. Operator, and Doris the Proofreader have a few requests to make. A new crop of press secretaries with a multitude of letters have almost swamped the office force and they are asking for your co-operation. You can help us by following these rules in preparing your letters for the Journal:

Write on one side of the paper only.

Use typewriter if possible, or ink.

Leave space between lines for corrections—double space, if type-written.

Print carefully all proper names so we will be sure to get them correct.

The few delinquents who mar the record of our generally considerate press secretaries are not only among the new boys. Every time the letter from a certain well-known and popular press secretary comes in there is a grumble from the copy-reader—"If that man would only clean his type and double space! But I would love to meet him—such poisanality!!"

on our records, as recording secretary. Hail to him.

Our old faithful—as the Yellowstone—Brother Stanton, is treasurer. He knows his assets, with few liabilities. This treasury masterpiece has never been reproduced in the annals of L. U. No. 113. All elected for the coming year.

I would like to comment on the tri-city conference just closed here, but as well as I remember our International Office gets a copy of its proceedings or should and may cause some discussion at our grand office, so I will hold this for future.

The auxiliary and its doings are not forgotten as one of the earliest additions of the Brotherhood. We keep the home fires burning, and I dare say a more fraternal, sisterly and brotherly group does not exist anywhere in electricaldom. Hello, boys and girls, everywhere! If you want any information on our daily doings, tune in on Sister Johnny Cameron, president, or Sister Ruth Logergrin, secretary, care of Local No. 113.

One of our Brothers, C. I. Brown, has been confined to the sanatorium of the M. W. of A. We hope it is not at all serious, and that soon he, too, will be enjoying the wonderful sunshine of life again, both in service and in his old-time sociability. What we need is a home, if only to meet such cases and cover their cost to and from home and treatment and re-establish these boys back into life again. Boys, don't be selfish; cough up some more dough, and let us have a home. Remember the other fellow. He is yourself. You obligated yourself to him, to do your utmost should he need your help.

The pension is o. k., fine, needful, but who can wait for the year 65 to come around to get theirs? Suppose you need it now and you have given possibly years to others? A

home is what you should hold dearest.

Money is not shelter, clothing, food. Nor is it tender, affectionate care—it is cold, rattling dollars and can buy only its equivalent in value, but lacks the essentials of life, love, service, affection, conversation, etc. These are the rudiments of real living. Have a home!

Yours for 1930,

W. A. LOBBEY.

## L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Both local concerns have announced very ambitious programs that will serve to keep the membership of Local No. 125 pretty busy during 1930. In fact, from the forecasts so far made, it appears that there will be a great deal doing in electrical lines throughout the entire northwest. I note in the press accounts that work is to be started on one of the greatest hydro-electric developments in the country next summer—a dam across the Columbia River, near Wenatchee, Wash., by Stone and Webster, for the Puget Sound Light and Power Company. The dam is to be about a half mile long, and up to 60 feet high. The first unit will develop 84,000 horsepower, and the ultimate development will be to 240,000 horsepower. The program of construction for the entire project covers a period of from eight to 10 years. When they get that done they probably won't need any battleships to light their way.

I have just read the message of International President Broach to the Brotherhood, and I want to tell you, Mr. Editor (and while at it I may as well include the whole cock-eyed world), that we have a real president. As I have previously told you, I do not know Brother Broach personally. But if he measures up 50 per cent to the ideals and program which he has outlined, he is surely the man we have been looking for. In a previous communication I stated that it was fitting for us to pledge our loyalty and support to our new president. And, since reading his message, I am constrained to say that it is our duty to get behind his policies and put them over, and watch the Brotherhood grow.

That idea of a labor union being a business is straight. Brother Broach has told us our business—now let's mind it—and see to it that we mind it in a business-like manner. Our organization is neither a church, a social club nor a charitable institution. In order to be of any service to us it must be a going concern—and Brother Broach has certainly given us the formula for making it just that. That every thinking, progressive, wide awake member and local in the Brotherhood will go down the line on that platform goes without saying. Let's get at it.

I am in hopes of reaching you in time for publication with this one. Thank you for the tip that your "forms close on the 25th." I was under the impression that the 30th was the closing date.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA,  
TENN.

Editor:

Regular election rules governed the annual choosing of officers for Local No. 175 at our regular meeting, Tuesday night. Although nobody was handing out cards the ballots were regularly printed slips, which saved lots of time. W. P. Howard was the only one to present a poll tax receipt, which he had just got, by paying the county \$2, plus the penalty. But all members were allowed to vote.

A. E. Butler was handed the big stick,



which he will swing from the president's chair, and yours truly will take his place if and when he fails to show up at a meeting. W. P. Howard was thought to write the best, so he was selected for recording secretary. W. D. London, first inspector, will give them the once over and C. A. Frost, financial secretary, will issue the yellow slips when dues day rolls around. To W. W. Williams, as treasurer, will fall the duty of taking care of the dough. The heavyweight, H. V. Tallent, foreman, and J. H. Pratt, second inspector, will keep them moving along. The list was completed as follows: E. E. McDaniels, business agent; E. E. Crosby, press secretary; and these members of the executive board: T. J. Tucker, E. E. McDaniels and W. P. Howard. When entertainment features are needed these Brothers will sing a song or two to help things along. It will soon be time for the new gang to get started on a new working agreement and this will take care of their spare minutes.

Chattanooga has been mentioned for the southern headquarters for the big organizing campaign that's to be put on in the south. If it so happens you will have some good writers here and I will have to lay my pen up.

Some of the meat cutters have been locked out here, so T. J. Tucker is going to put up a chicken ranch so the Brothers can do their own carving and help him along.

The business agent has been busy with the city commission, having them pass a city ordinance to work only Tennessee workers and eight hours a day for all jobs. Guess he will put it over. The county court has already passed it.

Our law committee has some stuff ready to put over and will let you know about it later.

L. U. 175 has draped their charter in memory of our beloved International President, J. P. Noonan.

If Chattanooga continues to organize in 1930 as it did last year it will be the best-organized city in the south.

ELMER E. CROSBY.

#### L. U. NO. 176, JOLIET, ILL.

Editor:

Well, it's pretty cold here and, as quite a few of our members are taking their winter vacations (without pay, as usual), I have plenty of time to write our letter this month.

Since our last letter we have had election and installation of officers and, boys! what a time we had at installation! During the course of the meeting our business agent, Beverly, and our treasurer, T. Sorenson, prepared our lunch and refreshments. Then, when we adjourned to the kitchen, boy, what a feed! Well, we all ate and drank. Of course there was plenty of coffee left, but all the T. N. T. disappeared after a couple of hours. Our quartet started singing, led by Murin and Butterfield, but the quartet did not last long and soon there were about 15 singing and trying to sing all the songs, both old and new.

Out in the big hall we had a nice sociable game of poker. There are rumors around that Brothers Rubens and Glover had a marked deck, but the rest say "next time the worm will turn." The party broke up around 12.30 and all swear it was the best we ever had, and hope we have another in the near future.

This is a good thing for the members; it causes them to mix and bury the hatchet, then start over with a much better friendship than before.

EDW. FREDERICKS.

#### L. U. NO. 178, CANTON, OHIO

Editor:

Having a desire to start the new year in the right way, one of the first things to be done is to write a short letter for our great JOURNAL. Success has passed me by as a press secretary, but this will let the world at large know this local is still on the map, always looking for new members, and given cards from old ones. Work around here remains fairly good and prospects good for the future.

Members of Local No. 178 deeply regret the passing of our late International President, James P. Noonan, and Vice President A. M. Hull, and hereby wishes to extend its sympathy to the families and the entire Brotherhood in the loss of these worthy Brothers who served the cause of labor faithfully until the end.

Meetings are still being held in Moose Hall with nearly all the Brothers attending regularly. Keep the good work up, full attendance is necessary for successful meetings, also there is the proper place to air your troubles.

Brother C. J. Chilcotte, better known as "Chilly," has become quite a success in the squared ring. His ability as a boxer may be judged by the fact that his most recent encounter only lasted one short round. Never having seen this Brother perform, we can only wonder what his opponent was thinking of when the well-directed blow landed.

Wishing all other locals the best of luck.

J. F. MACMILLEN.

#### L. U. NO. 181, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

Enclosed please find a copy of the electrical ordinance passed by the common council of Utica. I wish you would have it printed in the WORKER for February and return this copy. Thanking you in advance.

I have just settled up the Joseph Koller compensation death claim in compensation court. The commissioner allowed his mother \$7 a week for the rest of her life.

**TITLE: AN ORDINANCE FOR SAFEGUARDING LIFE, HEALTH AND PROPERTY FOR THE PROPER INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE IN BUILDINGS OF ELECTRIC WIRING, ELECTRIC DEVICES AND ELECTRIC MATERIAL.**

By Alderman Thomas—Ordained: That the Common Council does hereby enact the following:

##### Supervision of Electricians

Section 1—Registration of persons, firms, etc., to install wires or apparatus for electric light purposes, etc.

Section 2—Electrical license board of examiners, rules, examinations, etc.

Section 3—Forms of licenses.

Section 4—Application for examination; failure of applicant; expiration of certificates; certificates, holders, to display and exhibit.

Section 5—Care of examination papers, records; certificates not transferable; penalties.

Section 6—Exceptions; elevators, helpers, apprentices, theatrical companies; other than holders of "Certificate A"; misstatements, fees, fines, etc.

Section 7—Duties of secretary of the board of examiners; Commissioner of Public Safety.

Section 8—Liability, penalty, repeal of conflicting chapters, and date to take effect.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall enter into, engage in or work at the business of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes, either as master electrician or as journeyman electrician, unless such person, firm or corporation shall have received a license and a certificate therefor, issued by the Electrical License Board and in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

The words "master electrician" as used in this chapter shall mean a corporation, firm or person, having a regular place of business, who, by the employment of journeymen, perform the work of installing wires, conduits,

apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes.

The words "journeyman electrician" as used in this chapter shall mean a person having four years' experience doing any work of installing wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other appliances for hire.

Section 2. Establishment of an electrical license board of examiners and the examination and licensing of master and journeyman electricians in the city of Utica.

There is hereby created a board to be known as the electrical license board of examiners which shall consist of five (5) members, all residents of the city of Utica, to be appointed by the mayor of the city of Utica, as follows:

(a) Superintendent of buildings of the city of Utica.

(b) One representative of a public utilities corporation, distributing electrical energy in the city of Utica, for public use.

(c) One local representative of New York fire insurance rating organization.

(d) One electrician of ten years' experience engaged in construction work and employing one or more journeymen electricians.

(e) One journeyman electrician of ten years' experience.

The members constituting such board first appointed shall hold office for the following terms and until their successors are appointed; to wit:

One (1) to and including December 31, 1930.

Two (2) to and including December 31, 1931.

Two (2) to and including December 31, 1932.

The certificate of appointment shall designate the terms of each appointee. Thereafter at the expiration of the term for which each member shall be appointed, the mayor shall fill the vacancy by appointment of the person with the same qualifications of the members whose office has terminated, for a term of three years unless removed by the mayor.

All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by the mayor. Any member or members may be removed by the mayor for malfeasance in office, incapacity or neglect of duty. Such board shall elect its own chairman, and secretary. A majority shall constitute a quorum to transact the business thereof. The board shall meet at least once each month, and shall have the authority to hold special meetings, if in the opinion of the chairman or a majority, such are desirable for the proper and efficient discharge of the business of such board. It shall adopt rules and regulations for the examinations of all persons who desire to obtain a license as hereinafter required.

The nature of the examination to be conducted under this chapter shall be determined by the board of examiners who shall examine the master applicants as to their qualifications and fitness to receive a license to engage in the business of a master electrician. They shall examine journeyman applicants as to their qualifications and fitness to receive a license to engage in the occupation of a journeyman electrician. Persons desiring to procure a license as herein provided shall make application to the Commissioner of Public Safety of the city of Utica, for examination in such form and detail as the board of examiners may prescribe.

Section 3. Two forms of licenses shall be issued. The first hereinafter referred to as "Certificate A" shall be known as "master electrician's license," and the second hereinafter referred to as "Certificate B" shall be known as "journeyman electrician's license."

"Certificate A" shall be issued to any person, firm or corporation engaged in or about to engage in the business of installing electric wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures and other electrical appliances, qualified under this chapter. The certificate shall specify the name of the person, firm or corporation so applying, and the name of the person who in the case of a firm shall be one of its members, and in the case of a corporation, one of its officers, passing said examination by which he or it shall be authorized to enter upon or engage in business as set forth therein. The holding of "Certificate A" shall not entitle the holder individually to engage in or perform the actual work of installing electric wires, conduits, and appliances as previously described in this chapter, but shall entitle him to conduct business as a master electrician.

"Certificate B" shall be issued to any person having four years' experience who has passed an examination before the electrical license board. It shall specify the name of such person, who shall thereby be authorized to engage in the occupation of a journeyman electrician.

Section 4. Persons desiring an examination shall make written application therefor, accompanied by the proper fee, which shall be \$35 for "Certificate A" and \$2 for "Certificate B." An applicant failing in his examination



shall not have his fee returned to him, but be entitled to one free re-examination. For each subsequent re-examination for "Certificate A" he shall pay \$10 and for "Certificate B" \$2.

Each "Certificate A" shall expire on December 31, in each year, but may be renewed by the same person, or the same firm or corporation acting by one or more of its members of officers, without further examination upon payment of a fee of \$5, application therefor being made during the preceding month.

Each "Certificate B" shall expire on December 31 in each year, but may be renewed upon payment of a fee of \$1 and upon the same conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph. Holders of "Certificate A" shall keep their certificate of registration displayed in a conspicuous place in their principal office or place of business. Holders of "Certificate B" shall be furnished by the license board with evidence of having been so licensed in card form or otherwise, which shall be carried on the person of the licensee and exhibited on request.

Section 5. Examination papers and applications for "Certificate A" and "Certificate B" shall be preserved for at least three years, after which time they may, at the discretion of the license board, be destroyed.

Records of the meetings of the license board shall be open for inspection at all times, and they shall have printed annually a manual of their regulations, including the names of all licensees. No certificates issued under this chapter shall be assignable or transferable. They may, after hearing, be suspended or revoked by the license board upon failure or refusal of the licensee to comply with the rules and requirements of the license board or for other sufficient cause.

Section 6. This chapter shall not apply to the erection, maintenance or repair of lines for transmission of electricity from the source of supply to the service switch on the premises where used by public utilities electrical companies, electric street railway companies, nor to the work of installing, maintaining and repairing on the premises of customers, service connections and meters and other apparatus and appliances remaining the property of such plants or companies after installation, nor to the work in connection with the lighting of public ways, alleys, private ways or private or public parks, areas or squares, nor to the work of companies incorporated for the transmission of intelligence by electricity in installing, maintaining, or repairing wires, apparatus, fixtures, or other appliances used by such companies, and necessary for or incident to their business, whether or not such wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances are on its own premises. This chapter shall not apply to the installation, repairing and wiring of elevators.

This chapter shall not forbid the employment of helpers or apprentices, working with and under the direct personal supervision of licensed journeymen electricians.

Electricians employed by theatrical companies may install temporary wiring and appliances required for the purpose of the engagement of any such company, subject to the supervision of a person licensed under this chapter.

Electricians regularly employed by firms or corporations other than holders of "Certificate A" may install such electrical wiring, conduits and appliances or make such repairs as may be required only on the premises and property of such firms or corporations. Any person applying for a journeyman's license and making any misstatement as to his experience or other qualifications, or any person, firm or corporation subscribing to or vouching for any such misstatements, shall be subject to the penalties herein set forth.

Fees and fines collected under this chapter shall be paid to the treasurer of the city.

Section 7. Upon notifications by the secretary of the board of examiners to the Commissioner of Public Safety, stating that the applicant has passed the examination and has met all the requirements of the board to engage in the business of master electrician or journeyman electrician, the Commissioner of Public Safety shall, except as herein provided, issue to the applicant a license to engage in the business of a master electrician or to engage in the occupation of a journeyman electrician.

All licenses shall be numbered in the order in which they are issued and the fee paid.

An applicant who has failed in his first examination shall not be eligible for re-examination until one month after the date of such failure; the applicant who fails twice or more shall not be further eligible for re-examination until after six months from the date of the second or such subsequent failure.

Any certificate which shall lapse through failure to renew same shall be subject to re-examination.

The Commissioner of Public Safety and members of the electrical license board of ex-

aminers must meet within one month after the passage of this chapter to establish rules and regulations to put chapter into effect, and to name a chairman and secretary for the electrical license board of examiners.

The board of examiners shall meet within one month after the enactment of this chapter and as often as necessary to consider all applications received by it from the Commissioner of Public Safety. Thereafter the board of examiners shall meet within 10 days of the receipt of any application from the Commissioner of Public Safety. Final action upon any application shall be made by the board of examiners within three weeks after the receipt of the same from the Commissioner of Public Safety, and during the said three weeks the Commissioner of Public Safety, upon the recommendation of the board of examiners, shall grant working permits pending examination.

The provisions of this chapter do not apply to those engaged in selling, or solely in the attachment of ordinary electrical appliances to existing circuits where no joining or splicing of electrical conductors is required.

The Commissioner of Public Safety must within 10 days after receipt by him, of any application for a license, accompanied by the proper fee, deliver such application to the secretary of the board of examiners for the disposition of the same.

#### CITY OF UTICA, DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION

In Common Council

December 18, 1929.  
SECTION 8. LIABILITY. PENALTY. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING CHAPTERS AND DATE TO TAKE EFFECT.

##### Liability For Damages

This chapter shall not be construed to relieve from or lessen the responsibility or liability of any person, owning, operating, controlling or installing any electric wiring devices and or electric equipment for damages to persons or property caused by any defect therein, nor shall the city be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection authorized herein, or certificate of approval issued as herein provided.

##### Penalty

Any person, firm or corporation, who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions hereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, by imprisonment for not less than five days, nor more than 15 days.

Each day's continuance of a violation of any part of this ordinance after written notice, shall be deemed a separate offense punishable as stated in this section.

##### Repeal of Conflicting Chapters

All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

##### Date to Take Effect

This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its approval by the mayor.

BROTHER FRANK A. SNYDER,  
300 North Genesee St.  
J. C. THOMAS, 418 Court St.  
Utica, N. Y.  
License Committee.  
J. C. THOMAS.

L. U. NO. 181, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, it has been some time since there has been any news of old Local No. 181 in the WORKER, but I was elected on the promise I would get something in about us, so here goes. We had our election of officers on Friday, December 27, 1929, and the installation of officers at the next regular meeting, January 11, 1930. This was held on a Saturday night instead of Friday. The following are the members who were elected for a period of two years, thus complying with the new ruling in the constitution: President, George (Tax) Allen; vice president, Harry Gross; recording secretary, W. Walsh; financial secretary, Joseph Vaeth; first inspector, O. Olsen; second inspector, F. Normond; foreman, H. L. Smith; execu-

tive board, F. A. Snyder, J. C. Thomas, C. Walz, H. C. Gross, M. Atkinson, W. Simmerer; Trades Assembly, J. Vaeth, J. C. Thomas, G. Allen; trustee, B. Quinn; press secretary, W. Walsh.

After the officers were installed by our past president, Joseph Whipple, the local presented Brother Whipple with a very fine traveling bag and \$50.00 in gold. This was to try to show Brother Whipple some of our appreciation for the wonderful work he has done for this local. He has been president of this local nearly ever since it was first started, but he had to resign due to the fact that he has quit the electrical game and gone into some other field of work in another city. I guess every Brother of this local will agree with me when I say we will miss Brother Whipple pretty badly, as there never was a time when he has not put plenty of his time and spirit into committee work and other business of the local without a kick or a murmur. Well, next on the program was a smear, or banquet; there was plenty to eat and drink for all. Some of the boys felt pretty good before it was time to be put out of the hall. I guess a good time was had by all.

The local has tried for five years to get an electrical license ordinance through the common council, but has always met with plenty of opposition. Well, this year the city drew up a new building code and in it was incorporated the electrical license law but it did not go through that way. However, the powers that be said if we would withdraw it from the code and put it up to the council as a separate ordinance it would go through. Well it went through O. K., much to the credit of the local and the two Brothers, J. C. Thomas and F. A. Snyder, who were the committee on it and stuck with the ordinance for five years until it finally went through. This ordinance licenses both journeymen and contractors. I believe this is the only city in New York State where the journeyman and contractor are both licensed.

The license examining board consists of five members. One of these is one of our members, Brother Perry Kimball, the other four consist of one contractor, one from the light and power company, one from the New York State Fire Underwriters' Association, and one from the building code commission of the city. If any of the Brothers are interested in our ordinance write me for particulars. I will let you know next month how things shape up on the license.

Well, work around here is pretty good at present, the best it has been in about three winters. We just about keep everybody working and that's all. I would not advise any traveling members to head for these parts because we have not that much work. This is about all this time; will try to have something of interest next month.

W. WALSH.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Here we are again. I must have been dreaming as I was quite sure that I heard four or five nominated for this job of press secretary, but at the election I learned no other was nominated and that gave me the job, so I am trying to do one more duty. The New Year number of the JOURNAL should have many letters, some from new writers. It should be quite a pastime for the members to look over all the locals' letters; one will find some old acquaintances whom he has nearly forgotten, as well as a good idea of the conditions of the various places and general run of many ideas. You may also get quite well posted on what may



be looked for from the many different locals if any change in working conditions is desired, or wage increases are expected, and how the outlook is for work; a good book to read if one is thinking some of locating on a better job. At least one may assure himself of where not to head for and that in itself may be a saving of time as well as of the little money you have and can afford to spend. In fact, the reading of the JOURNAL may mean a big saving to you. Or if you are one of those who are lucky enough to have a good job and do not want to change, you could not expect to find a better labor paper to read.

One can easily find out the readers of the JOURNAL; they will be the ones who are asking, "Have you got your JOURNAL this month?" They are looking ahead for the news. We know there are some who do not read, don't even look at a newspaper. They can not get interested in reading. Well, a good cure for that I would suggest, to grab the next issue of the JOURNAL and read all that is printed between the covers. I mean start at the first page and read page after page until you come to back cover and then look on the back and see if you got all of it. The last JOURNAL had a good one on the outside of the back cover; read it and think it over and see how it fits with you. If reading the JOURNAL in that way doesn't get you interested then the next best thing to do is make all final arrangements and jump into a large body of water—the larger the better, as you are a dead one already.

The last JOURNAL has a lot of good reading in it. Every one should be interested in what our new president has to say and he did say a big lot. We hope that he may be able to prove the worth of his ideas. The carrying out of them no doubt would elevate our Brotherhood to a point beyond all unions and it would take some time and a lot of hard work to catch up with us, if ever. We wish him all the success and are willing to help push the good ideas. Call on us if you think we will be of any service. If a president has the will power to come out and put himself up as a target for the many who are so willing to shoot at the International Officers for no particular reason, they will have 19 reasons to start shooting on. We are in hopes so many reasons may get them so confused that they will just go along with them, and bring about a total disarmament among this class and transform them into workers.

Locals in Illinois, I wish to mention that the Illinois State Conference is about to have another meeting in Rock Island in February, so, if your local gets a notice don't fail to send a delegate. Be represented as it will be a benefit to your members. If you do not try to help yourselves, how can you expect others to do things for you? If we do not try to make laws that will benefit workers in our trade we surely are not so far back as to expect some one else will do it. At this meeting is the best place to form such laws and stay behind them and we will have some chance of some success. We have had good success so far and I think there is more in store for us. If you have not been represented at our meetings you are losers. Try to make it this time—Rock Island, in February.

L. U. No. 193 had another good meeting, received the report of the by-laws committee, as well as arranged to open our agreement. We are expecting to change our wage scale and had Brothers Brennan and MacMahon from Chicago at the meeting hall. They gave us a good entertainment in regards to insurance. We had our election and the results are as follows: President, C. M. Gochanour; vice president, L. H.

Baker; financial secretary, F. C. Huse; recording secretary, Henry Bogaske; treasurer, R. H. Costello; first inspector, Harry Hall; second inspector, F. C. Huse; foreman, N. C. Ashlock; executive board members, C. M. Gochanour, F. C. Huse, N. C. Ashlock, E. R. Samonds and Henry Bogaske; trustee, C. E. Golden; holdovers, Henry Bogaske and L. H. Baker; delegates to State Federation of Labor, H. L. Womack and Henry Bogaske; delegate to Illinois State Conference, F. C. Huse; press secretary, F. C. Huse.

F. C. HUSE.

#### L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

All the boys in Local No. 196 are about the same. Brother Dunn has decided that trying to satisfy everyone serving as president is an endless task and has decided to let someone else take a shot at it. There are always a certain few who are always shouting about the easy time some of the officers have and that they should come and serve every meeting night just for the pleasure that's in it, and when election night comes around and they are nominated, they are the first ones to shout: "Oh, I haven't got time." "Oh, I can't do this and that," and finally refuse to run. Let me tell you this, Brothers, nobody works for the pleasure that's in it. Nowadays they work for a salary. Level-headed men are needed to run locals nowadays. Those old days when the hard-boiled business agent would demand a certain wage and strike if they did not come across are gone forever. If the business agent's wages were stopped when the men were forced on strike there would not be so many strikes. We have not had a strike since Brother Dunn took care of Local No. 196's work and the boys are all satisfied.

Hail Art Shires, the great. We have amongst our members one "Nick" Purdue, who will take on Art any time, place or what have you.

S. J. SASSALI.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Brothers, I just want to write and thank all local unions who read my writeup on the subject of increase in wages for our officers and many thanks for writing the local and myself, as I have several good letters and I hope some of the other Brothers who believe as I do will carry the work on, as my year as press secretary is over and I do not know who will be appointed by our worthy president, Wade Wilson, but I've done my bit. If you will look around you will see Brother after Brother on the street looking for a job and our officers have accepted the increase in wages.

I might ask our president, Mr. Broach, to call a meeting of all officers together and consider a \$2,000 cut, thinking of the loyal and worthy Brothers on the streets looking for a job whereby they can make enough to get food, coal and shelter for their wives and large families. Think, Brothers, we are in a worse panic than ever before and if some one does not come to the rescue, our organization will soon be forgotten, as street-walking Brothers can not hold up on promises. They must have bread, butter and all that goes to keep a family healthy.

I would like to see all locals in every state select one delegate from the state to select one delegate in each district (eight districts in all) to make a committee of eight loyal Brothers and to inspect the work, as I'm sure we are out of time somewhere, as the Brothers are saying: "Where will it end?"

I just want to write to a Brother now. I wrote to Brother M. L. Ellis in New Mexico and my letter was returned due to a wrong address, and Brother Ellis, I am your old shipmate from M. I., so please write again as I would sure like to hear from you.

Election is all over but the work and we had lots of Brothers in the field and Brother Wade Wilson was reelected president. Brother Wilson is like former President Woodrow Wilson, always thinking of the welfare of his Brothers and not too hasty. Next the Brothers have been hearing my voice on the floor so much that they got tired of it by electing me vice president to Brother Wilson. May be they think I'll lose my voice and pen and paper. Next Brother James Hagan, who never misses a meeting and who will always give a helping hand to a needy Brother, was reelected financial secretary. Next, Brother Thomas Roe, our fighting Brother who fights for the justice of all bar none, with a smile. Next, Brother McBoil was reelected trustee, a man who uses three magnifying glasses to see if he can find a leak in our business and always for the union interest. Next, William Smith, who was reelected inspector, our one-punch Brother, always taking a stiff punch at each Brother's attendance card each meeting. Brother "Shorty" Fairbault, who was elected second inspector, is a keen observer, always having his eye on the work for any weakling, and take it from me he can talk. And last, Brother Harris, our foreman—Brother, he looks like death to any fresh stuff—was reelected, and one look from him and the funny ones turn sad.

Turning the pages of 1929 over and starting anew I would like to read or hear it read where some of our loyal Brothers or officers would take up where I'm leaving off and carry the work on. There is another Brother who wrote up some darn good things. Also guess we must smoke same kind of a pipe or cigar.

I would like to hear from all Brothers who read my articles and approved of them, also those who do not, as we can't all think all the same, but remember, boys, there's a mother and babies home waiting and praying that John will bring home some food and coal.

Brothers, if you are men of a little brains do your talking on the local floor and let's get started by including in next month's JOURNAL all who are in favor of reducing our officers' wages from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in honor of mothers and the children. You might include your own personal reasons for either way you feel. I do.

Well, I don't want to take up any more space but several Brothers have said they never get the JOURNAL and I would like each and every Brother to get his copy every month. I hear Brother Ball is somewhere in Montana, but where?

R. J. MORROW.

Editor's Note: If Brothers who do not receive the JOURNAL will send their names and addresses we will see that they receive it.

#### L. U. NO. 204, NEWPORT, R. I.

Editor:

After a number of attempts the electrical workers of Newport are finally dragging themselves out of the quagmire. They are beginning to wake up to the fact that in order to compete with outside contractors, to help to hold the work here and employ local electricians, they must organize.

A meeting was held in Music Hall Sunday and they turned out in good numbers for the granting of the charter and installation of officers.

International Organizer Charles Keaveney



was the presiding officer and he installed the following officers: President, Andrew Edward; vice president, Rufus Bailey; recording secretary, Charles Mason; financial secretary and treasurer, Walter Butterson; first inspector, Charles Winkler; second inspector, William Ewart; foreman, Thomas Ewart; trustees, Fred Gumett, Vernon Wright, William Gray; press secretary, Howard Anthony. After the installation it was voted to hold meetings on the first and third Sunday of each month. The first meeting to be held Sunday, January 5, 1930, at a hall to be announced later.

Mr. Keaveney gave a very interesting talk to the members.

### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

There goes that whistle—for work?—naw, the train for Washington.

When one enters new fields of endeavor he usually does so with faltering step, especially in the literary field, due to the fact that the writer realizes there are so many readers who may take exception to the topic that is written, and also due to lack of experience that is so necessary to make any kind of reading matter interesting.

However, knowing that by this time my first letter has been carried to the four corners of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone, I feel a wee bit more confident, —or should I say reckless?—or using the words of Marc Antony in closing his funeral oration over Caesar's dead body: "Mischief, thou art afoot, let come what will!"

Well, boys, I'm going to try my best to please you, as long as I'm on this job as press secretary. At times there will be a certain amount of humor connected with the article written; then again I expect to get down to the more serious facts of the trade and organization. If, after reading any of the articles, you are satisfied, or dissatisfied, let your comments fall thick and fast (constructive criticism will be welcome at all time) or if you have any suggestions to offer that will make Local No. 212 contributions to the JOURNAL more interesting I'll be glad to hear from you, before or after the regular meeting.

Working conditions in Cincinnati at the present time are rather discouraging, even with the amount of work we expect to come up. At this writing we already have a number of men out of employment, with no prospects of placing them for some time. It's going to be a case of "on again, off again" for some of the boys until some of the larger jobs get under way, and that probably won't be for quite a while.

Brothers, the unemployment situation should not be discussed on the street, on the jobs or around the shops. Even though we are familiar with the conditions I hardly think it good policy to broadcast such information. Conditions of this kind (or any business pertaining to the local) should be kept to oneself, in order to protect yourself and also the members who are working, because some employers take advantage of a situation of this kind.

At the last regular meeting Brother Schweppe reported that he had no members on the sick list. That sure is good news, George. Keep 'em well.

The school is functioning again with Brother Frank McCarty calling the roll and dishing out the mathematics. And if I'm any judge Mac is equal to the task. No doubt we all agree that some of these equations are about as hard to take as castor oil, but it's the after effects that are usually beneficial. In the writer's opinion equations

were originated for the benefit of the pencil and paper manufacturer, as you use considerable of each trying to solve them. I know Mac has a fine sense of humor; he'll appreciate that last crack.

The first meeting of 1930 proved to be more interesting than the usual run of meetings. We had a very good attendance and the business that was presented was debated intelligently. This is encouraging to the officers, and also augurs well for the rank and file, inasmuch as it is the privilege of the member to express his opinion on any subject that might come up for discussion regardless of whether he disagrees with the other fellow's viewpoint. An expression of constructive ideas, especially if they are in the majority, gives the officers a better chance to solve the problems that confront us, and come up from time to time. This is real co-operation, boys, so keep it up, and with this advice I'll throw a wrench into the typewriter until next month.

P. S.

There's one thing more I'd like to say Before I move upon my way:  
I guess you'll put me on the run  
When you see what your humble scribe has done.

Kindly refer to the poetry page in this issue of the JOURNAL.

WM. F. MITTENDORF.

### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA

Editor:

At our last regular meeting held December 16, Brother Watt and myself were listed for the election of press secretary, but Brother Watt declined and I was thrown in.

Brother Watt is the editor of our local labor paper and would have made a first-class press secretary but he said he was a busy man. I never was much of a scribe but here goes for the first trial.

We have with us International Officer Brother Mills, who originally lived in Vancouver. I believe he was born here and spent his younger days here, so the visit

of Brother Mills is like coming home. He is getting acquainted with all the boys and conditions here and making great progress and I hope he will visit us often.

Brother Mills gave us the report of the death of our International President and the local rose and stood at attention with a silence of one minute in prayer; the executive has already sent letters of condolence. The report was a great shock to all.

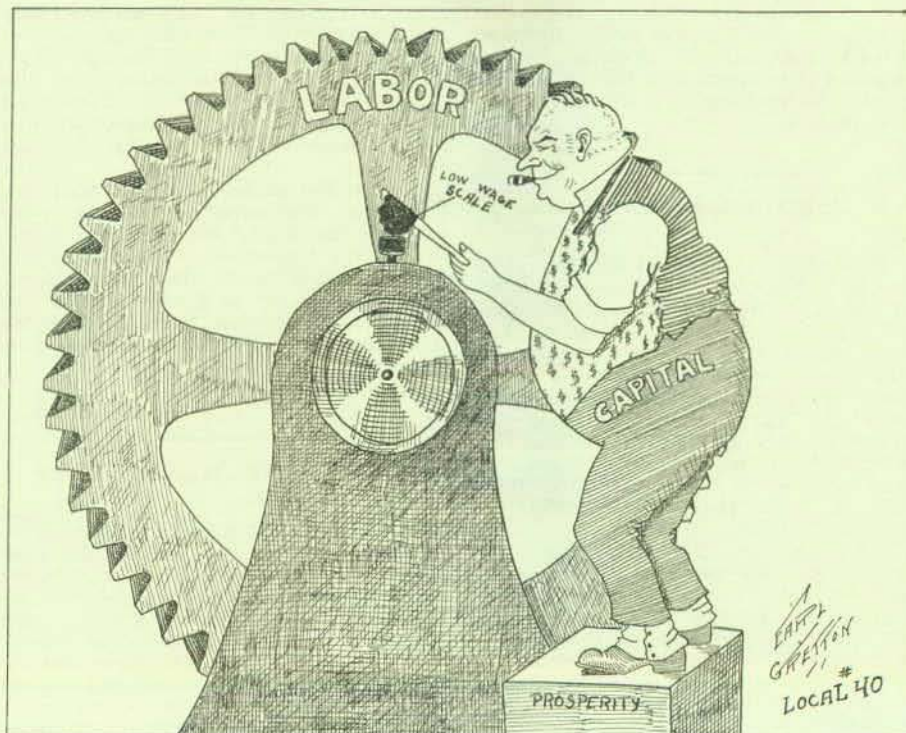
The election of officers took place for the year 1930. We have a lively local, that is, on election night, and nights that anything happens to pop up that affects us individually, so it seems they turn out in full about six meetings a year.

This year the election was amusing, as two-thirds of the local are employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway and the other stragglers of inside wiremen, etc., make up the other third. The inside men have had an inside business agent in the field for four months in addition to Brother Morrison, business agent and financial secretary, and good results have taken place. The inside business agent job expires the end of the year and naturally the inside men have been fighting to retain an inside business agent the coming year.

There must have been a bee buzzing around the sub and power stations that the inside men were going to put a business agent in the field in place of Brother Morrison, which was not the case. So this is what took place.

You probably have read about the shortage of water in our power lakes this fall. Well, some of them were so low that the boulders were high and dry and one could walk over. Well, sir, I believe every man who could get away hopped, skipped over them lakes to the city.

They came in by ships, launches, rowboats, trans, busses and walked, hired taxis, etc. I'll tell the world they turned out all set for a hot election, but to their amazement this is what took place: All candidates for president declined, therefore Brother McDougall was elected unanimously. The same happened in the case of the vice president, Brother Fagen; also treasurer,



GREASING THE COG WHEEL



Brother Hill. For recording secretary we elected Brother Pallen, and for trustee, Brother Solder. For first and second inspectors, Brother Ardiel and Brother Nacey were unanimously elected. For business agent and financial secretary, all candidates declined, giving Brother Morrison a unanimous vote. A short vote took place for two seats at large on the executive, whereby Brother Morressitte and Brother Ronan were elected. The foreman, Brother Hillman, had no choice or opponent; he was just unanimously returned the honorable chair of knob turner. So with all the buzzing the election was very tame.

I will now give you a little on the inside wiremen conditions. We have all the large contractors signed up this year. We receive \$9 a day when we work, and January 1, 1930, we receive an addition of 40 cents a day, making it \$9.40 a day.

The smaller contractors have been a thorn for a long time but we still hope that next year we will have them all lined up. In our agreement at the present we have a clause which does not allow our men to work for a contractor unless he has signed up, so this is being felt and helping to bring them to time.

The Movie Tones that are being installed throughout this province are being installed by I. B. E. W. men if possible. At present we have one gang of 213 men working around on the Famous Players circuit installing the talkies.

There are a few large building jobs shut down owing to financial conditions and the weather, so we have a large number of our members on the street. I would advise all those thinking of coming out our way to think twice. We sure have a wonderful climate and scenery hard to compare anywhere else but that don't buy the groceries or the beer, so drop a line for information; do not believe all you read in the press as to our big building activity. We have an army of wiremen to meet it and the jobs in general are pushed so that they are short and sweet. Then you spend the balance of the year taking in the scenery.

I also wish to remind any wiremen entering British Columbia that he had better report to Local No. 213 and bring his traveler along, as we have a case or two of Brothers coming in and going to work outside the city, paying no attention to it if the job is right or not. The constitution covers this so beware, Brothers.

A. C. MacKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Our election of officers has taken place and with it 1930 has been ushered in. What the year holds forth for us and the organization as a whole no one can prophesy. Let us hope for the best.

Our officers for the next two years are as follows: President, Leo Stamm; vice president, A. R. White; recording secretary and business agent, Roy Westgard; financial secretary, J. A. Cruise; treasurer, William Larsen. A fine set of officers and all of them capable and well qualified to hold their respective offices.

In looking over our accomplishments for the past year we find that some progress has been made. Our wages have been increased and conditions have been retained. More men have been added to the payrolls, which in turn has added members to our roll, incidentally increasing the purchasing power, aiding industry as a whole, including our own.

I should perhaps remind you, dear reader, that our local union has jurisdiction over

the entire Chicago & Northwestern system, with sub-locals at Boone and Clinton, Iowa. Our financial condition is good, the morale of our members is splendid, but our attendance at meetings is mediocre (it should be better); at that we cannot complain.

Some of the shops on the system have been closed, or at least partially closed, and no doubt others will be closed as larger motive power is installed. Recently 35 Type "H" engines have been received, equipped with train control and placed in service between Chicago and Omaha. These engines are monsters and no doubt capable of doing the work of two locomotives that are now in service. This added equipment, of course, means the shutting down of some shop and round-house points.

The closing down of shops has added another serious problem to the various organizations on the railroads. What shall we do with the men who are being displaced? Shall we merge their seniority with the men at which the work is being taken to, or shall we take these men in as new men? This is a question which requires serious thought on the part of our membership employed on railroads, especially if present plans of consolidations are carried into effect. Let's hear from other railroad locals on this subject.

Let's change the subject. The writer is wondering what happened to the billions of dollars that were lost in the stock crash. Some of our "lights" in the economic field estimate the losses at some \$5,000,000,000. Where did this go to? Vanished into air, I suppose. Didn't read of any huge catastrophes such as earthquakes, floods, fires, etc., wiping this huge sum out, did you? One economist tells me it was inflation—it didn't exist, that's all. Just think, Brothers of L. U. No. 214, if it had been dealt out to us we would all be millionaires. What a grand and glorious feeling! Too bad. Or better still, this sum would have provided 2,000,000 of workers with a salary of \$200 per month for a year. No such luck. It might also have provided 10,000,000 heads of families with a "Lizzie" with which to spend their weekends out in the country this summer to breathe the fresh and fragrant invigorating air. This sum would have given 1,000,000 children who are now employed in industry, between the ages of 10 and 15, \$5,000 apiece to further their education, and so on down the line. There must be something "rotten in Denmark" when so much money can be lost in legalized gambling.

Perhaps the reader will think that this attempt at "economism" on the part of the writer is the "bunk," but then don't forget that I have been asked to write something with the above result. In my next letter I am going to try to give some facts and figures on the question, "Resolved, That We Are All Wrong in Attempting to Save Money."

Yours in error.

A. M. CORAZZA.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

If the organized man would stay away from the non-union man more and quit associating with the man that makes it harder for you to get a small increase in wage, we as a body would be floating a boycott that would put bread and butter in our mouths. So let's start a little boycott of our own this year, and instead of announcing KWKH let the public hear I. B. E. W. for awhile. Let your public (your friends) know who is and ain't button men on your job. You don't have to associate with them off of the

job at least. Remember this, each and every non-union man on the job with you is an obstacle in your way for better wage conditions. Every one is a tripping stone on your path of not too rosy traveling. The trouble with the average union man of today is that they are too sentimental—Big hearted Abe stuff. They share their pie at lunch with the man without a button. They invite into their homes as guests the man without a button, introduce him to the family as a friend, the man without a button; hobnob with and chat with the man without a ticket. Supply him on the job with union made cigarettes while himself buys Camels, and never take him to one side and try to sell him the idea of unionism. I have heard the remark often myself to the effect, if he don't know enough to know what's good for him let him stay out. And no one talks union to this individual. The man remains out thinking that he is not wanted in because no one ever asked him to come in. Listen, electrical workers, 1930 is awakening time for you if you want your dream to continue through the remaining few years of your activity in the electrical field. Take that man to one side, talk to him, sell him unionism, just like it was sold to you. Get a button on every hat that you can. Don't wait for the other fellow to get him, do it yourself. If every one of you will set your mind on that one thing, and get the idea into your heads that the other man has as much right to pay dues as you have to carry him along, a non-producer, then go after him and get him to carry a card, then when you go after the next raise or I should say, when you go after a raise the next time, the attitude that my boys are all satisfied will be ignored.

As it stands now it is easy to pick out the man that is satisfied to continue as is, for the man without a button does not wish a raise (unless you will get it for him); and that will put him in soft with officials (he thinks), which is not true, however, in Toledo's case. The situation here is the same as it is all over. The merchants and manufacturers will be dictated to only by those organizations that are strong enough to demand attention politically. And what wage the M. and M. say to pay is paid when dealing with a firm that plays ball with them. They are feared in most cities (and Toledo is no exception) like the Chicago police force fears the dance hall cow boy.

So that is only part of the real situation, and if you want the non-union man to dictate your future conditions, then continue to invite him to the house, be friendly with him, feed him cigarettes and pie; invite him to your home, then get your own ticket and tear it up, for you are no better than he if you associate with the man that blocks your advancement, then you are encouraging his ideals. You are a detriment to the cause that you are helping to put across. Turn in your ticket. Your heart is not with it. If you work with a stranger and do not try to organize him and in the meantime teach him the tricks of the trade, and in time place him in the position to demand journeyman's pay and pay no dues, that man in time will run things when you will retire from active service, and you have thrown a monkeywrench into the wheels of progress and should not call yourself a union man, for at heart you are not.

How many non-union men do you as an individual, have on your social list? Now, how many could you right at this minute take off of that list? All of them no doubt. And if everyone did this, then these non-union men would begin to wonder, what is the matter, and why not tell them? It works, try it. Gentlemen, there is absolutely no



excuse for any able bodied man that works on any job not carrying a ticket. He knows that but you, his friend, carry his load for him. Drop it and see if he won't soon take up his burden and lift it.

Another big issue in the American field of labor is the fact that our home troubles are taken on the job with us and our co-workers are made to suffer the consequences. This applies to a big majority of us. A man that can sing or hum a tune can answer every greeting with a smile, but the man that is crabby is a bitter enemy to himself as well as a menace to any job. Your trouble at home should be left at home, and not taken on the job. Your buddie does not care for your troubles nor should he bother you with his. Every man in a gang from the foreman down to the truck driver should try to greet his fellow man with a merry good morning, and try to smile throughout the day. Humming and whistling never caused dissension, while the hangover or aftermath of a home quarrel has caused many a serious trouble and often accidents.

Two of our permanent fixtures on our trolley wagon a few years ago have given way to the younger and not so efficient men. Fred Koehler and William Hemminger, who for the past 30 years have played an important part to the power maintenance of Toledo's traction company, have been forced by sickness to give up their activities and accustom themselves to a life of idleness, which is unusually hard for men that have given the best they had as these men have. And Jim Facker, who played an important role 30 years ago in turning on each arc lamp by hand after each sleet storm, is just returning to the harness after a sojourn to the sick bed for several months. Welcome, Jim! Dayton Debow is another victim of modern mechanical devices. He piloted an electric truck over the streets of Toledo so long that when that means of power became obsolete he found that he, too, was obsolete as a driver, so the gas truck was placed in the hands of a younger man.

William Coy is busy getting ready for the spring thaw; he has completely overhauled his Chevrolet and when spring comes he expects to come forth with a motor running as steady as William Jennings Bryan did a few years ago. Bob Steh and Carl Ludwig are at this writing confined in a local hospital, but are getting along nicely.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 284, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It was with sincere approval that we of Local No. 284 learned of the choice of the International Executive Council in its selection of Brother H. H. Broach, to head our great organization as its International President and to carry on our great movement with the same policy and effort that our late Brother, James Noonan, had so successfully accomplished for many years.

We believe that the council has made a wise choice and honored a man who is justly entitled to this great leadership. Brother Broach won our sincere respect and admiration, and, we believe, the admiration of every good union man throughout the country, when he entered upon his great crusade against the greatest of odds, in cleaning up the rotten conditions that existed in so-called "union" circles in New York, not so long ago.

We followed his every movement with keen anticipation, and marveled at his great perseverance and integrity as he overcame obstacle after obstacle. And we rejoice at the victory that eventually came to him, in the cleaning up of New York. We sincerely

hail Harry Broach, our Brother, friend, and a man.

Electrical activities have somewhat slackened up in Pittsfield, along with the general letting up in the building industry, but the work already in view will undoubtedly keep every one busy for a while at least.

Local No. 284 is conducting a union publicity campaign this winter through the medium of "catchy" writeups in the local newspaper, illustrated with a cut of "Alec Trician," our mascot. They have created a lot of interest and favorable comment with the public at large, and we feel that they will prove the means of helping to educate and convince the public that union labor is far more satisfactory than the "carpet-bagger."

An amendment to our present license law, known as "House bill No. 22," is to be introduced in the House of Representatives at Boston, shortly. We are on record as being very much in favor of the bill and are in hopes of seeing it go through. It will mean a great deal to the organized electrical craft in eliminating the small, cheap, inefficient, would-be contractor.

We are well represented in the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union, having five delegates seated in each body, both bodies being presided over by Brothers of Local No. 284. Brother John J. Stitzman, our diminutive treasurer, is now entering upon his second year as president of the Building Trades Council, and it is said that he wields a wicked gavel in preserving order. Recently our president, Brother John D. Nelson, was unanimously elected as president of the Central Labor Union, and with "Johnny" in the chair we feel positive that the body will have a successful administration.

Speaking of Brother Nelson reminds us of an actual fact that happened very recently on the big Hotel Wendel job; laughable, but true: Brother Nelson and his helper were discussing the fine points of oranges, relative to the succulent and seedless qualities. The discussion became quite heated and educational, with some show of dumbness. "Well, you dumbbell," asked Nelson, "how do you suppose seedless naval oranges become seedless, if they don't grow that way?" "W-h-y," replied the bright helper, "I always thought that the Naval Department at Washington, had some sort of scientific machine that lifted off the peel, took out the seeds and replaced the skin; that's why they show creases—" It took four men to hold Nelson.

At the present time our executive board is taking under consideration, and formulating plans for vocational training. We are heartily in sympathy with the movement for apprentice training, believing that our apprentices must be well trained today if we would have them competent workers of our craft in the future, and knights of the "humble hickey."

E. C. STONE,

"Voice from the Berkshires."

Editor's note: We are saving the poem for "On Every Job," next month.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Writing this in the early days of the first month of the year, and knowing that, if it is published, it will be published in a JOURNAL that will be read in the latter part of the ensuing month, gives one pause as to how far one should commit himself in face of the kaleidoscopic changes that are such a prominent feature of our social development.

One may look back over the year just

past with the realization that many happenings of grave import and significant interest have transpired during that 12-month period, and drawing from their consideration inspiration, attempt to construct the more likely events of the ensuing year. It is within the realm of probability that in doing this the effort might be crowned with quite a measure of success, and yet it is safe to say many events of major importance would be overlooked, never even thought of, which might materially affect the entire trend of events.

It is not my intention to undervalue retrospection as an educative factor, the lessons we learn from reviewing the past; but confronted with the realization in face of the fallibility of human judgment, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient data and the almost impossible comprehensiveness necessary to the drawing of accurate conclusions that the difficulty of an approach to accuracy in the delineation of future events, being nearly insurmountable, it is with the humble spirit of suggestion, rather than the dogmatic statement of finality, that one should put forth anything in the nature of a prophetic utterance.

Bearing all this in mind, still it requires no excessive amount of credulity on the part of anyone who has been, and is, watching the onward march of events to be convinced that the menace of the unemployment situation is vitally serious to the labor movement; in fact, it is of paramount importance, for not only is the condition widespread and its menace imminent while it threatens the very existence of organized labor. The application of any adequately effective remedy seems practically impossible.

For the past 10 or 12 years there has been an ever-increasing amount of unemployment (the increase most of the time being slight and gradual in the aggregate, it is true, though fluctuating more widely locally in some sections), so that the "army of the unemployed" has not been a mere figure of speech, but a very real fact with which the labor movement has had to seriously reckon. Added to this condition of affairs comes the reports of alarmingly widespread increases along this line. From east and west, from north and south, from practically all over the nation, come the reports of slack conditions, of lack of work, of lay-offs of large forces of workers, of business depression and the consequent shutting down of industries. That all this is seriously affecting organized labor cannot be denied. In evidence whereof is the report that 3,000 workers in Chicago were obliged to drop out of the union on account of not being able to pay their dues because of unemployment. From almost every place that one hears of comes the same tale of terrible unemployment conditions and here in Minneapolis it is the same. The streets around the "slave market" down in the "gateway" district are densely thronged with idle men seeking a job. Labor headquarters and other union halls and offices are crowded with idle union men longing for things to break and trying to pick up a little to tide them over "till then." Many have not worked for weeks; some not for months.

The deplorable feature of it all is the apparent conspiracy on the part of the public purveyors of news to suppress the facts. The changes are still rung in the public press on that old worn-out slogan, "Business as usual," but business is not as usual. If the facts were made known, the country is in the throes of one of the worst business depressions that it has seen for many years.

Why is it we don't hear anything of that cry of "back to normalcy" that was so popular with the capitalistic press when the big



interests wanted to deflate the workers and the farmers right after the war? It would seem that that slogan would be very pertinent now as applying to the abnormal unemployed condition of the workers. But—well, it simply "ain't done," don't you know! Enough of statement and comment. The condition exists. The facts are plain. What is the answer?

The only answers worth mentioning that have been given so far are the rather widespread attempt to institute the five-day week and a few local attempts at the establishment of unemployment insurance. Good! Fine! As far as it goes; but it simply won't do.

The five-day week, even if it were immediately put into universal operation, in face of the stupendous extent of the unemployment, would only be a "drop in the bucket." On the other hand unemployment insurance, if it could be put into immediate universal operation, would go a long way towards relieving the situation; but there is the trouble again. Unemployment insurance, on account of its inherent nature, can never be put into operation on short notice and, in addition to this, with the entire lack of preparation which exists, it would require a long period of time for the selling of the idea extensively enough to make anything like its universal establishment possible. Understand me, I am not trying to throw cold water on either the five-day week or unemployment insurance; far from it, for I believe that they form a considerable part of our salvation and our hope. Organized labor must carry on and these two measures are among those that it must adopt as part of its policy, and push them, if it is to save itself from wreck, if not from extinction. However, it must do more than this. It must inaugurate the six-hour day, get into politics sufficiently to put over legislation that will protect it from the usurped power of the courts and from inimical legislation, knit its different branches and affiliated organizations more closely together in a more unified whole, and at once institute a policy that will tend to, at least temporarily, check the advance of the unemployment menace.

As I mentioned at the start, these are only suggestions. Far be it from me to assume the arrogance of attempting to dictate the policy of the great American labor movement or to even claim the ability to formulate the proper, necessary plan for the abolition of the unemployment menace. As I have said, this unemployment situation is a serious affair and I cannot help but view with alarm and consternation the possible eventual effects arising therefrom. The labor movement is very dear to me, and it is with much anxiety and trepidation that I consider what may happen to it if the awful threatening menace of this monstrous unemployment is not adequately met.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Editor:

With the New Year Local No. 301 has had an experience I hope some wise Brother over the country will learn something from.

For a year Local No. 301 has had a rat at large in town. For a time our business agent had him on permit thinking we would hold the shop in line by having a man in there at times. Whenever it came to a showdown the shop favored the rat and went rat twice on account of this rodent. Finally with the central body working nicely and our business agent always on the tail of the rat we convinced the shop that it was time to get rough on rats. He put his application in last meeting night and was rejected by 11

to one, I believe. That was January 2. And, lo and behold, yesterday, January 11, he came in and handed our business agent a paid-up traveler, showing he was initiated January 9, thus bearing out what I stated in the JOURNAL in a previous letter. We should find out something about these applicants before we take them into the fold.

I hope the Brother who called my hand in El Paso reads this and the next time he is so anxious to fill the local with rats he will think it over. If they have ratted on us and some local knows it let us find it out if we can and send them down the road ratting or make them pay well for being converted. I am told one union will not let a local initiate a man until the International Office passes on his application. We would do well to copy that.

I don't think much of this new constitutional amendment regards travelers but it gives us a fence to duck behind if the International Office don't make this other local give this rat his initiation fee back and tear up his card. Is this an organization of principles or is it just the money we are out for? If, as I stated once before, we do not have respect for one another how can we expect employers to respect us?

Work here has been exceptionally good but it looks like we are due for a rest in a week or so.

Brother Sizemore, who took a traveler to Denver, is back with us again and went right back in the harness as usual. He is our new business agent, our former business agent resigning, and also he became recording-financial secretary of the central body.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

As the press secretary of Local No. 308 for the past year, I wish to thank the very many readers who have written to me with comments and criticisms. I have tried to acknowledge all the letters I have received even when it was impossible to answer them as fully as I would have liked.

Not all letters coming to me have been letters of praise. Perhaps if they had been I would have had to buy a larger size hat! I am especially grateful to my fellow workers who have written to set me right when I have strayed a bit from the facts. I am

#### GROUP OF HONORED MEMBERS FILE FOR PENSIONS FEBRUARY

In accord with the provisions of the Constitution requiring that the International Secretary "shall publish the name of the applicant and the number of the local union of which the applicant is a member in the two issues of the official JOURNAL preceding the next meeting of the I. E. C.," the list making application for the Brotherhood Pension, is herewith appended:

##### Pension Applications

L. U.	Name
116	G. L. Tompkin
134	Charles W. Handley
134	C. F. Oakley
134	George A. Neeb
43	Lewis S. Ferris
I. O.	R. Lavoie

G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
International Secretary.

also grateful to those who have sent me suggestions. It is not always possible to use these, but they invariably receive careful consideration.

In the New Year every Brother should strive to increase the membership and resolve to use his purchasing power and voting power to his advantage.

In the sudden passing of our worthy International President James P. Noonan, we Brothers here feel it a personal loss, as we had the pleasure of meeting Brother Noonan on several occasions.

I sincerely believe the executive council have chosen very wisely when they picked Brother Broach for Jimmy's successor. It is also to be regretted that we lost our worthy vice president, A. M. Hull. Here is hoping for a worthy successor.

We are having election of officers at this time and I suppose we will have to celebrate at the installation. Brothers Bowen and Sinclair are back in our midst again and it feels good to have the old crowd together again. Our airport is a lively place these days and everybody is taking a ride.

It won't be long now till we will have the baseball players with us again and that makes it hard for us who have to work, because we do like baseball. I hope we can get a women's auxiliary started here in the near future.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

The foremost thought in my mind, as I start these few lines is the wonderful demonstration of love and devotion to our deceased president, James P. Noonan, as shown at his funeral in St. Louis. The labor movement has lost an active and efficient worker.

Old man Winter has laid his cold hand on this locality this year. Plenty of snow and ice and we were on the verge of an old-fashioned sleet storm. The weather has the only job of any size. The T. A. T. airport, of which Brother Frank Foree is "skipper," is almost completely tied up.

Work is not very plentiful and the outlook is not very bright for some time to come, so, Brothers, govern yourselves accordingly. Brother Al. Carter is recovering nicely from the accident that laid him up with a broken leg.

An active wireman's grievance committee are endeavoring to make conditions better in that field.

I am enclosing a clipping that you may care to use.

J. B. NUGENT.

Editor's note—The clipping enclosed, "The Lineman's Dream," was originally written by "Duke" and appeared in the column "On Every Job" some time ago. Read your Journal!

#### L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

Local Union No. 313, having just moved into new quarters at No. 511 Shipley Street, and with our president, Johnny Newell, at the helm, looks forward to a bright and prosperous new year.

We are eagerly looking for continued success in the building trades council's activities and, from the present outlook, there is nothing else but clear weather, with a strong breeze to keep our sails set for top speed for the coming year.

There are only two things from the local viewpoint which seem to hurt our feelings, and they are the perpetual kicker, who comes to the meeting all set to raise particular —, without any thought of the



harm he is doing the organization in general. This type of member seldom has any real friends in or out of the local and yet he persists in trying to make believe he is fighting a good fight for some particular person or thing, in order to win some poor, unsuspecting individual to side with him, right or wrong.

The other harmful type of member is the pessimistic guy, who says, "You can't get the shops signed up this or that way; you can't get members from this shop or that; it makes no difference what you're thinking about trying, it just can't be done." Yet this same member rarely has a solution to the problems ahead, because he knows it just can't be done.

Now let's get down to real business; forget the little incidents of the past, and give real consideration to such items as the school for members, the school for apprentices, the five-day week, the local unemployment relief and pension system; and any number of worthwhile ideas which can be brought out for the consideration of the real live members.

I suppose immediately the question comes up, "Well, what is this unemployment relief idea? We don't have any members out of work. Well, what's it all about? I guess somebody's got another fish to fry." True, Brother, true; we'll let you in on it. Here is the picture—just a rough, uncolored tintype:

Not a man out of work, everything rosy ahead, yet we don't know for sure how long it will stay that way. So, here's where you come in. Why can't we chip into a fund, say at the rate of 25 cents per week per member, or \$1 per month? We surely can do that much without starving anyone. We have approximately 75 members, of which probably 50 might see their way clear to join or contribute, which means \$50 per month coming in, or \$600 per year. We let the fund pile up for a year and a half or two years before paying any benefits. Then we will be in a position to pay out at the rate of 25 cents per hour for unemployed members' relief, for a certain proportion of the membership, at the same time the employed members will continue to pay into the fund. Now think it over, boys; you never do think much, but think it over now while you are all working. You never know how a wild idea, rooted in fertile soil will grow.

Let's hear from some of you seasoned salts of scribbs—I mean scribes.

M. M. ROBERTSON,

F. S. and B. R.

#### L. U. NO. 314, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

We have been hearing a good deal about hard times of late and as most of it is the "bunk" I am going to write a little about hard times.

What brings on so-called hard times? Somebody gets lazy and quits selling. Just as certain as day follows night this slows up the factory or industry or organization where men are engaged, and usually this puts some men out of work and somebody starts talking about it, and a newspaper man, looking for something to print, puts it in his paper. Then somebody else who is looking for an excuse to quit selling, to lay down on the job, reads this and says: "Well, I guess I might as well quit making an effort because times are getting to be hard." They are hard and like everyone else in the world he begins to experience the thing he sees—just like he sees a frown in the looking glass when he frowns.

It just depends how many people fall for

this old line of bunk, whether times are good or whether times are hard.

There has been so much right thinking in this country that it is pretty difficult to injure prosperity to a great extent. As people become more intelligent, they are influenced less and less by superstition and by fear and by other negative qualities. That is the reason it is impossible for many people today to believe in or experience hard times.

Of course, the firm or organization which is producing a poor article, which has something people don't want, cannot think right about his business because his business is not right, and the easiest excuse for this man is "hard times." The man who is looking for an excuse to lay down on the job can use hard times with less effort than anything else he can find. But the cold, hard facts remain that people are spending money today far more readily, far more generously, and to a far greater extent than ever before.

We wish to thank Local No. 28 for taking care of our Brothers in the past.

We here in Camden get most of our best work from out of town contractors. They and the Public Service Production Company gave work to a little better than half our membership last year.

The talkies, Vitaphone, some theatre work were also very acceptable. We have not had nor do we expect any boom here.

Brother Than Wright and Apprentice Bert Van Ness are wearing very large smiles these days. Reason, two young "flappers."

WM. H. CREELY.

#### L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

We have suffered some zero weather and below in this part of the globe. Along about Christmas we had some 14 inches of snow, the most they have had in the south for something like 30 years, so you Brothers can see that we have also a sunny south. It has been around zero here for the last week or so.

Now, getting back to business, we still



IN SUNNY SOUTH, SHREVEPORT,  
L. U. NO. 329

have the same conditions around in the vicinity as we have had for a number of years. We have around us here in Shreveport and other parts of the south, Brother outside men. We sure need a lot of organizing throughout the south and southwest.

Take first the number of young boys or men in the business. Most of them are boys from out in the country, and they consider from \$4 to \$6 per day good money. They work from eight to 12 hours per day.

The second, the oldtimers who have followed the business for a number of years. They work on jobs where conditions are not very good. They do not try to educate the young ones coming up, consequently, the jobs always stay poor in conditions and poor in wages. In many cases we find the oldtimers holding jobs with different construction companies and refusing to help make better conditions. At one time they were great workers for the International Office, as well as local unions. They say that they have not been treated just right by the I. O., or some local union. They seem to hold some grudge and say some wrong has been done to them.

Brothers, let by-gones be by-gones and let us move ahead, help ourselves as well as our Brothers and our International Office.

I am going to give you figures. Take Alabama, eight local unions and one out of the eight is a linemen's local. Arkansas has two locals and neither one a linemen's local; Mississippi has three local unions and no linemen's local; Louisiana, eight local unions and two of them are linemen's; Texas has 32 local unions and five of them are linemen's. You can readily see the need of organizing outside men. The writer of this article is an outside man, so you can readily see why I am pleading with you Brothers. Outside men, get busy and let us build up our locals through the south and southwest. Not only the south but the whole country.

We have been just about holding our own in and around Shreveport. Nothing to speak of. I do not know what to say or do in regards to better conditions, only let's get together and all pull one way and then maybe we can get some place. I noticed some bill board posters in and around Shreveport and they read like this: "Forward America. Business is good. Keep it good. Nothing can stop U. S."

Our prospect is to organize. Go out for better conditions. When we get them, keep them good. Nothing can stop the electrical workers. So, let us make 1930 a bigger and better year in the lines you just have read. Now, Brothers, if I have hurt some one's feelings I am sorry and will be ready to beg his most humble pardon. If any traveling Brother is coming this way drop off and pay Local Union No. 329 a visit. You may not get so very much but I can assure you one thing, you will get three meals and a warm bed to sleep in, and we will do all within our power to put you to work.

At our last meeting, in December, we held an election of officers: Brother Robinson, president; Brother Duncan, vice president; Brother Jake Waller, financial secretary; Brother Stormy Davis, recording secretary, and, believe me, Brothers, he is just as stormy as his name; Brother Dick Miner, foreman (he wanted a foreman job, so he finally got a foreman job. Wish him a good year, and here is hoping he makes a good foreman, which the local thinks he will). Myself, I was selected press secretary and I do not think I will do very well, but anyway I will try to have a piece in the WORKER every month during this year—may not be



very much but you will see something there, so look for Local Union No. 329 when you pick up the WORKER. So, with the officers I have just mentioned we should move ahead and here's hoping 1930 will be a bigger and better year.

JOHN HUDSON.

#### L. U. NO. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

The WORKER has had some mighty fine letters in the past year. That makes it sort of bad for a fellow who is out of practice. But I got the job for 1930 so here goes.

We had our election Friday night, December 27, and it was a huge success, meaning, of course, every place but the press secretary.

Those reelected are Roy Welch, president; Charles Jahn, financial secretary; "Red" Jones, executive board. The newly elected ones are "Red" Jones, vice president; "Slim" Norman, treasurer; Pete Franklin, recording secretary; Frankie Smith, Rod Webster, executive board, and George Lister, foreman. I've forgotten who were elected first and second inspectors. Will find out that for my next letter. And, of course, myself to the editorial staff.

We are all real proud to think our new International President, H. H. Bronch, has his name on our roll call. Wish he were here to answer it when it is called. Also we feel that the Brotherhood has chosen a very capable leader who will surely do everything humanly possible for the betterment of the organization in all of its branches. All the power in the world to him.

We have had a fine year here. Everyone has been having a payday every Saturday and although our usual winter slump is here now the boys are still getting enough to keep the wolf from the door.

If talk means anything we have another good year ahead. There are several jobs in the talking stage now that will mean work if they go through. We also got a \$1 increase last fall making it \$11 for eight hours and didn't even have to strike to get it. Don't tell me there ain't no Santa Claus. And no one in L. U. No. 347 lost in the Wall Street crash either.

They are about to discontinue our present code here in Des Moines and use the national code with some variations which will cut down labor about 40 per cent, some say. Our old code which took years and dollars, lots of each, to prepare, should with some changes be kept and used.

But it looks like our inspection department has been "got to," by our local "big money." If so they, the "big money," went "rat" with linemen several years ago. Now, indirectly, they are starting on the inside men. We'll wait and see how it all comes out.

We just had our annual smoker January 3 and I have dreamed about rabbit every night since. Our own hunters got the rabbits and I mean they got rabbits. The boys all turned out and ate rabbit and Virginia ham and trimmin's till ever so late. And they didn't have to drink coffee or water either—most of them didn't. A good time was had by all and I think all would like another one or two before next year. I would.

W. R. BURROWS.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

We have just had our annual election of officers and you will be interested to know the result. By means of a high pressure campaign manager and the use of all the well-worn promises of a successful politician, I have managed to hold my job as press

secretary. In fact, the following officers were elected by acclamation:

President, J. Nutland; financial secretary, Cecil M. Shaw; recording secretary, W. H. Brown; foreman, R. McGovern; one auditor (six years), O. Debeau; press secretary, F. J. Selke. Elected by ballot: vice president, D. Morris; treasurer, J. Dolson; first inspector, J. A. Smith; second inspector, J. McQueen; executive board, J. Curran, P. Ellsworth, J. Godden, J. McKenzie.

The special committee's proposition for the appointment of a business manager was defeated by a majority of 43 votes.

Just a few short weeks ago we in Toronto had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our late president, James P. Noonan. His sparkling personality and witty sayings made him a great favorite with all our members and when he struck a serious vein and dealt with matters pertaining to the Brotherhood we immediately recognized him as one of the truly great statesmen of his day.

Many thousands of us can be good union men but only a few are gifted with the ability to grapple with a nation's problems the way Jim Noonan could and in bidding farewell and saying a fervent prayer to the memory of our departed president, I will express the hope that his successor will fill the office as capably as did "Jim."

At our last meeting the local ordered our charter to be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to our unfortunate president and co-worker.

In reading the press secretary section of the December WORKER I notice that Brother Irvine, of Local Union No. 1037, Winnipeg, is wondering why we do not write about the doings at the Miami convention. He also hints at something being suppressed or put over that can not be published for the rank and file.

For our part we would like to give Brother Irvine the information he requires, but this letter is devoted to the doings of our local and the entire WORKER is not half large enough to contain a full report of the doings at Miami.

Shortly after the close of the convention each local union in the organization received a 209-page book dealing with the actions of the delegates in minute detail. This book which is about six inches by 10 inches in size would give the Brother all the information he requires and has been sent to the financial secretary of his local.

If it has been lost in the mails or if the Brother cannot secure one from the International Office, Local Union No. 353 will loan him our copy on condition that he will return it within a month's time.

Sixty-four journeymen in our local are shining the seat of their pants these days and it doesn't look as if things will improve before April or May. The big jobs we had hoped to keep us going during the winter are just petering along and it makes it bad for the boys who have been accustomed to a fat pay envelope for so many years.

Before this goes to print Toronto taxpayers will have voted on a down-town planning by-law which, if carried, would prove a boon to the building trades of the city for many years. I do not know the feeling of the local in this regard and as I don't play politics am not doing any boosting or knocking.

Having seen the beautiful squares in the leading cities of America, I cannot help but wish that we could have the same here in Toronto, especially when it means so much to the boys who depend on the building industry for a livelihood.

We may have something worth while for our visitors in the 1932 convention, so save

up your nickels, for the time is not so far off.

Good-bye, boys, and don't forget to boost the WORKER and your Brotherhood wherever you go.

FRANK J. SELKI.

#### L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

To begin with, I am not going to write about hard times around here. It is bad enough every place you hear from. The same thing is mentioned—a few working, lots idle.

About three months ago it was pictured to us that we would have a boom hereabouts, but it all fell down and went boom. Power house job, South Amboy; peak load of men nine or 10 for a short period, three to five generally; at present about four men on this job. Sayreville power house, nothing doing in our line as yet. There was big talk of power house for public service, Sewaren, N. J. Nothing doing yet and I am waiting to hear when the hammers start to drive the nails that will say, "Come on, you electrical workers."

Regular contractors in our jurisdiction—some have a couple of men, others try to do the work themselves. I hope business will stir itself a bit as the country needs some work to keep the vast number of idle mechanics and laborers off the streets and on a job that will give them some income on payday.

The International suffered a great loss in the sudden removal from our midst of Brother James P. Noonan, our International President; also Brother A. M. Hull, vice president, who passed away in New Orleans. Both will be missed. Our sympathy goes out to the families of both officers of our Brotherhood.

Local No. 358 is progressing as well as can be expected for a local union of this size.

We have well-attended meetings. Executive board has well-attended meetings. Committee meetings are, as a rule, well attended. Not much doing on the addition to membership at present. There is a committee out drafting a new set of by-laws; also a committee on our working agreement, which expires on May 1, this year.

A few of our Brothers paid a visit to Baltimore local and worked in that city and were well taken care of. It is too bad that there are not a few more jobs going on that could call men from the different locals in this district of the metropolitan area, to keep some of the men busy that are out here and there.

WM. McDONOUGH.

#### L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

After reading carefully the article written by our new president appearing in the January JOURNAL we certainly have plenty of "food for thought." It just makes us know what a fine character we are fortunate in having for our leader. Everyone should feel proud to be part of this fine organization and resolve to do their "bit" toward greater success.

At this time I would like to tell Local No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, that their new press secretary, in my opinion, "ain't half bad," and that I, for one, look forward to future letters.

Brother Flynn, Local No. 259, surely had a fine article, one that should be read and thought about, especially by all members of Local No. 369, who are idling so many days away, wondering when something is going to "break" and then what to do in the meantime. Of course, as Brother Flynn stated in his article, "When We Are Getting 'Ours,'"



we forget about the other Brothers who are less fortunate than ourselves. If we could only realize how much a small portion paid weekly, when "our ship" is coming in, to the local in order that the other fellow might have at least a chance to bridge over a tough spell, and remember, too, that everyone will benefit from it, I'm sure all would gladly agree to adopting this plan. I feel that perhaps to ask 10 per cent of every working man's dollar as Brother Flynn proposed, would not make much of a hit, but I believe that 5 per cent would not cramp anyone. Taking it on that basis it would be as follows:

40 (journeymen estimated out of 70 members working all year, paying 5 per cent on a dollar or \$3.35 weekly)  $\times 3.35 = \$134$  (total paid by 40 men working one week)  $\times 52$  (the weeks in one year) = \$6,968 (the total paid in one year).

We propose to pay \$15 weekly to each idle man. For example, 15 men lose 16 weeks each:

$15 \times 16 = \$240$  (amount paid one man)  $\times 15$  (number of men) = \$3,600 (total benefits paid 15 men).

Receipts .....	\$6,968
Benefits .....	3,600

Balance on hand at end of year.....\$3,368

Using these figures and passing over a period of five years, we find we have not only helped each member but also accumulated, say about \$15,000 which could be used as we saw fit toward the betterment of the organization. Surely no one would be sorry to know he was helping his own self and the local also by making a small sacrifice. I use the word "sacrifice," but is it honestly one? No one can deny that each of us should lay away something for a rainy day, and after all isn't that what we would be doing? By using this plan we entrust our portion to an executive who makes sure we put it aside, because some of us are apt to forget about rain when the sun is shining. Furthermore, to receive a check for \$15 would help lots to brighten those gloomy days when our hopes fall flat.

Before leaving this subject I would ask that each member give thought to every advantage as well as disadvantage and above all not to draw any hasty conclusions. There is no better time than now, at the beginning of a new year to move forward to bigger and greater advancements, and last, best and not least, don't be a Scotchman!

Leaving business thoughts and giving the "Scotch" a rest, I'd like to tell you a little story of a boy who made a mistake:

It happened on a job where one of our New York electrical engineers was in charge. The job had drawn to a close and our New York friend, before leaving his new friends, wished to treat them to a highball to express his appreciations for their efforts. Among the boys was one little "boy" who was sent after ginger ale, but who furnished laughter to all when he returned carrying, not ginger ale, but—lo, and behold!—chocolate sodas. Not much difference, anyway, is there, and then, too, the revenue officers don't object to sodas. Maybe the boy is a member of Mr. Wickersham's committee—who knows?

Below are listed the names of our new officers, who will serve during the next two years:

Irvin Hudson, president; James Brown, vice president; M. P. Sims, financial secretary; Robert Barry, recording secretary; L. C. Kaelin, treasurer and business agent; Edw. Kleider, Carl Boes, Joseph Swaggerman, Larry McKenzie, Robert Barry, members executive board; Carl Boes, Edw.

Kleider, Irvin Hudson, examining board; Joseph Williamson, Herman Erhart, inspectors; John McDermott, foreman; Edw. Kleider, trustee for period of six years.

Knowing what fine characters these officers are, we feel sure that progress will be maintained during the coming months.

ROBERT BARRY.

#### L. U. NO. 375, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor:

With the beginning of the new year, Local Union No. 375 stepped into the fray with renewed vigor and we hope that all those who come in contact with our initial message may catch a bit of the spirit that is radiating from us.

In December, in accordance with our by-laws, we held our nomination and election of officers. As is quite often the case in organizations of this type, factions arose at election time; rivalry was keen for some positions, especially for membership on the executive board, and candidates from each group were chosen with care. So nearly was the local union divided into two equal political groups that the recording secretary, Carl Meyers, defeated his rival by only one vote. Two of our last year's officers, President Harvey Wilson, and Business Agent A. P. Benner, were re-elected by a goodly majority; and our financial secretary, Charles Thomas, and our treasurer, Alex Kalady, were re-elected unanimously, because of the fine service that they had rendered to the organization in the past.

The report that we received from the Miami convention brought on quite a bit of discussion, especially the part relating to the changing of the constitution. At election time we were somewhat puzzled and we are still in the dark as to the length of time that our newly-elected officers will hold their positions, since the slight change in the constitution which provides that the period of servitude shall be either two or four years at the discretion of the local union; whereas, under the old ruling we have been accustomed to electing our officers annually, so as to give everyone an opportunity to hold some office for at least a year. Since we have not had new copies of the revised constitution sent to us as yet, we have laid the matter aside until we receive further enlightenment from the International Office.

The nomination and election of officers in December to some extent aroused our membership, and as a result the first few meetings in the new year have shown a marked increase in attendance and interest in proceedings, which is a very commendable condition in our organization.

In an effort to stimulate interest among those members who are more or less lax in attendance, and in order to improve our meager knowledge of things in general, we have appointed an educational committee to arrange a series of lectures by college professors, factory representatives, and successful business men, to be presented at our meeting room from time to time. We hope thereby to educate ourselves to a greater extent along electrical lines; for we feel that the sole purpose of the local union is not only to obtain good working conditions for the men comprising it, but it is also a good agency through which to inform the men of the latest developments along various electrical lines so that they may be more deserving of and that they may be better able to obtain and retain good conditions in the future. If any local has preceded us in such a project, either in conducting or sponsoring a school or a series of lectures for its members, we should like to hear from you. We should like to learn

from your experiences and profit by your mistakes; that is, if you had any.

Regardless of how happy, peaceful, and contented a group of persons may be, there is always somebody or something to take the joy out of life, and as a damper to our enthusiasm comes the bugbear of unemployment.

This is a bad time of the year for a man to be out of work, especially if he has a wife and children depending upon him for the support which they have a right to expect. We hope that in the near future the magnates of business and the potentates of labor and industry will find a way to stabilize employment to a greater extent so that every producing workman may earn a wage sufficient to maintain the high standard of living for which Americanism is synonymous.

Fortunately, we have not been hard hit by unemployment so far. Last summer and fall when local contractors did not have enough work for all our members, the Sunbury Converting Works erected a large plant at Belvidere, N. J., and there employed from 20 to 25 of our men for six months at least; and now that the job is drawing to a close the men are gradually being absorbed back into the local shops again; but for how long we do not know.

However, all of us are hoping that electrical workers everywhere shall have a continued era of prosperity and that they shall not be compelled to join the ranks of the unemployed because of a dearth of work.

ELWOOD HANN.

#### L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

We were grieved to learn of our International President, James P. Noonan's death. A man snatched from this life in his prime. Tireless in his efforts for his Brothers, not alone of electrical workers but of the American Federation of Labor. Away from his loved ones doing for mankind. Everything for the good of humanity. It is not for me to eulogize him but we know his loss and will leave the eulogies to those who were his associates and knew him best. Resolutions of Local No. 392 are sent to the Editor for our "In Memoriam."

To our new International President, H. H. Broach: We greet you and wish you success in your new office, to carry on the burden of your predecessor. May you meet with no obstacles. You have a big field and a vast multitude to contend with. Hope all hands will co-operate with you in all that is good for the Brotherhood. In the prime of life, full of courage and with the backing of your associates we again wish you success, good health to carry on and long life to enjoy the fruits of your labors with your family.

Now I will add a little local news. Brother Scott, business agent, has returned from the State Electrical Association and presented a very favorable report.

There is not much bustle here at present. A kind of a lull over the holidays. The boys did fairly well, though, considering that there was not any big construction here. The boys are always making resolutions and making a few presents among themselves. Joe Walker presented Landau a duck. Tom Lindlen presented Brother Scott with a smoking set. Brother Deniger presented Brother Ponpart with a purse. Brother Burke presented nothing. He received. He also resolved to tell his wife the truth. Bill Ryan, I presume, bought a diamond ring and resolved to keep south of Congress Street and west of Fifth Avenue. Brothers Smith and Deniger will follow suit. Brother Moore will see me before getting a new license for his car. Brother Dolphin ordered



rubber mud guards for his car. Brother Mohl also agrees to tell his wife the truth. Dave Bailey will buy a Frigidaire and keep it inside. Paul Opar spent for a diamond. Rudy Lange bought a new car for his wife. Bill DeLee has a new speak easy directory. Smithy also has a copy. Hank Beaudett borrowed Smithy's copy. John Dorfner resolved to keep away from the college girls. Hope somebody gave Eddie Brennan a new pipe. Fred Behm also bought a diamond. W. Sullivan presented Brother Danserau with a complete smoking and drinking set. Brother Graham presented President Von Herp with a new gavel. Quite a number of the boys kept their business to themselves so we may get them next month.

J. J. SHEEHAN.

#### L. U. NO. 401, RENO, NEV.

Editor:

The year soon passes and have you done your part for the one just gone? Here we are ready to start another year. We Brothers in Reno are hitting hard, with plenty on our minds, to get into the harness for a bigger and better building year. The past year was a good one, and each one has done his part to make things better for all installation for 1930. Our new ordinance takes effect January 1, 1930. We want to thank Brothers Anderson, Hecker and Lewis and those who supported this ordinance. Here is a newspaper story about it:

#### Electrical Code Has 15,000 Words

A 45-page document, containing 15,300 words, which required the combined efforts of the city clerk and the city attorney to read at the council meeting last night, became a part of Reno's city laws.

It is the new electrical code and of the 15,300 words about 7,500 are electrical terms that define the ways, means and wherefore of electrical wiring. The ordinance is one of the longest that has ever been considered by the city council and when it was passed last night all the members of the council excepting the mayor admitted that they did not know what it was about.

The mayor said he had studied the document and compared it with similar ordinances in force in Sacramento and other California cities.

"If you say it's O. K., I'll vote for it," said Nichols, "but I would like to have read it first."

The other council members made similar statements and the bill was passed.

The ordinance provides among other things for the appointment of an examining board to pass on the qualifications of contractors and journeymen who work in Reno. The board is to consist of the entire council, the mayor, an electrical contractor, a journeyman electrician and a real estate dealer.

B. H. LEWIS.

#### L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Hello, fellows, I am back on the air again. Well this is still "a little Spanish Town" and since last writing, a new year is upon us. Must say we had a very prosperous year in 1929 and had lots of work. Had quite a bunch of floaters come in but just now things are normal. We have a snow-digger from Chicago who is putting in a new fire alarm system. He is C. L. Reasoner and represents Gamewell Fire Alarm system. Must say that this job is 100 per cent union. Of course he is like the rest of the snow-diggers and wants to get back to Chicago; but believe me he will wish he were back in the Golden West sunshine and flowers. Yours truly motored to Pasadena to see the floral parade on New Year's Day, which is an annual event and surely worth going for. Hope some of you snow-diggers have seen them in the movies. We have just had a little rain which is gold to us and makes lima beans and prunes grow which, believe me, will be a life-saver this summer.

Say, fellows, get in and help get the Boulder Dam going. I can see where some of us are going to be looking for a job. Let's get behind it, some way. We have a lot of brainy men in the labor movement. If they would let California in on the job, it soon would go through with a bang. I can't see why so much delay.

I believe that the government will see that the job of dividing and splitting juice and water will be taken care of. I wish Hiram Johnson had the job. Have you noticed how much those three small states have boosted for a job? Just like clams. Well I for one will still boost for it.

Fellows, I am always glad to get a letter from my old-time friends. Had one from E. F. Siegman in Chicago, whom I think the world of, and also from my old pal, A. N. Parks, Portland, Oreg., for whom I worked. We were fellows together in St. Louis in 1904. "Shorty" has had a little bad luck, but I hope he gets over it. He, like me, is getting old and the

bosses are looking for young fellows. There is my old chum, Fred Bourne, of Portland, Oreg., dropped out of the lime-lights, old age. I guess we have outlived our usefulness, yet some of us have given all to the cause. Well, I hope the young fellows will not forget us.

Our president is a young man and I know he will give us an even break. Well, fellows, as I look out of my window, I can see the snow-capped mountains and looking the other way, the sun-kissed Pacific Ocean. They both look good to me and I am not freezing either. But we have a few of those snow-diggers that holler. Sometimes I begin to think I am almost human, after long years of affiliation with wiremen and what-nots. Well I must shut down my station, but I can feel for you snow-diggers. More power to the I. B. E. W. and the Boulder Dam.

W. H. WELCH.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

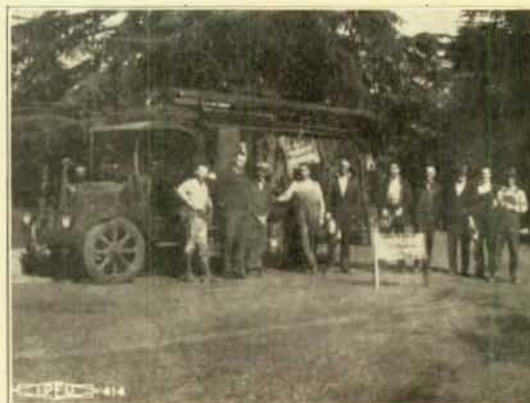
You back there who have old Man Winter to paint your landscapes white and decorate your trees and roofs with icicles, whose windows are painted with Christmas landscapes by Jack Frost, would you be interested in hearing how we of sunny southern California manufacture our Christmas spirit? And I mean spirit not spirits. Practically the entire membership of Local No. 418 has been busy for the past month taking the place of real Christmas weather decorating the streets and trees. Most of us are from back there somewhere and we think it quite a novelty to be working in warm weather at Christmas time and more so to have to remind folks that it is Christmas. The gang pictured here is made up entirely of Local No. 418's members and as we have done nothing but decorate for the past 16 days we decided to write to tell you about it. If you are not interested there is a lot of good reading elsewhere in the WORKER, so don't lay it down, just turn to another page.

I am sending a picture of Pasadena's first aerial Christmas tree. You can also get an idea from this of the rest of the work done on our main street. As the whole world has turned air-minded the powers that be decided to have an aerial tree and as the word came down, "Do it," we dug in. First we dragged a three-quarter-inch steel rope over the top of an eight-story building, across the street, and down over the back of one on the opposite side. On this we swung a rolling pulley or snatch block through which we ran a smaller steel rope down to a pulley fastened to the top of a 50-foot tree and back to tie on the hook of the top block. By doing this we could lift the tree on the sidewalk, decorate it with lights, tinsel, etc., raise it above the double trolley and then pull it out over the center of the street. We



Left — Pasadena's first aerial Christmas Tree  
Lighted by L. U. No. 418.

Right — The crew of L. U. No. 418.





had an old sign flasher on the job which came in handy to make the lights flicker and in spite of the fact that we thought it a fool idea at first it was really very pretty and so pleased the public that I suppose we will do the same thing next year.

In addition to the swinging tree, which, by the way, was the only new feature this year, we strung nearly eight miles of light streamers along the main street and out across Pasadena's famous Colorado Street Bridge. For this job we stretch a Number 9 iron wire just over the sidewalk edge and about 20 feet off the ground on the trolley spanners. From this we suspend our streamers in long loops with marlin and tape. The streamers are made up in 250-foot lengths, to facilitate handling, of Number 8 rubber-covered wire with a weatherproof socket every five feet. We stretch the streamers on the ground one at a time, and as one man climbs the rolling ladder to make a tie, some of the others screw in first a red, then a white and then a green lamp. As the traffic is generally heavy at this time of the year we have quite a time getting our wire, lamps, ladders, etc., through the crowds. With a four-mile line on each side of the street, of course there are several different feeds and a regular porcelain breaker is tied right in between two streamers at the end of a section and lifted up with the rest of the works. In this way there is a solid line of lamps for the whole four miles.

No doubt most of you have heard of the mile of Christmas trees lighted every year in Altadena, but perhaps you would like to hear more about how it is done. These trees were planted in 1885 along what was then the driveway to an old ranch house. They now interlace their branches across Santa Rosa Avenue, an exclusive residential street. Practically the same crew has decorated them every year for the last nine years and we feel we know them all personally. The picture of the gang was taken just at the entrance to the street. A rubber-covered streamer with weatherproof sockets is used on this job also but in this case the lights are only three feet apart and the streamers are only 90 feet long. One of us climbs up as high as safety permits in the tree to be decorator, usually about 70 feet, and throws a handline out to the men on the ground.

The streamers are then tied on and as we drag them up the ground crew place in the alternate globes. We have a platform built on the end of the pole derrick, about 30 feet high, and from this the lights are draped around the trees. For feeder lines Number 2 w. p. is laid along the lower limbs of the trees and the three streamers used on each tree are all tapped on through one fuse. There were 82 trees done this year, so you can see we have had plenty to do playing Santa Claus.

Hope you can make heads and tails of our literary efforts and wish you could all see our synthetic Christmas weather.

D. F. CAMERON.

#### L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

We held our annual election on Wednesday, December 18. The only reason we held this election was because someone of the gang found a place in the constitution where it said that we should.

However, it was all a waste of time, paper and pencil because the same officers were all reelected, and I guess there was a reason.

SCRIBE.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

#### L. U. NO. 430, RACINE, WIS.

Editor:

Often in the past, while reading all of those very interesting accounts sent in by Brothers all over this wonderful country of ours, the writer has wondered how it was done. Having been recently elected press secretary for Local No. 430, I presume the rest is strictly up to me, and now I am wondering if my puny efforts are going to get by ye Ed.

Well, now that the glamorous holidays have passed, we may as well settle down and face the rest of the winter here in Racine, which is Wisconsin's second city. From all reports Santa Claus was pretty good to the Brothers, except in the matter of pay envelopes, which are not very well filled this season.

Lest we forget, let us pause for a moment and pay tribute to our two disabled Brothers, John Hawley, who met with an accident on the job some 18 months ago and is now a shut-in, and Herb Bartels, in the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, as the result of the ravages of war. Yes, Herb did his "bit" 11 and 12 years ago and did it well, as he has done everything since then until this last summer.

Here's a bit of interesting news: At a recent meeting of the city council, that august body chose our Brother, Otto Rode, for city electrical inspector. Brother Rode, for the last two years, has been our president and business representative. We will miss his guiding hand in the affairs of the local very much as he has been a very excellent leader and we are not yet sure whether we should be jubilant or down-hearted. However, we all join in wishing our staunch friend and Brother every success in his new field. We know the city fathers could not have picked a fairer man.

Following are the names of the men who comprise the 1930 corps of officers in Racine: Edward C. Madsen, president; Einer Sorensen, vice president; William L. Peterson, recording secretary; Donald Sandy, first inspector; George Tosteson, treasurer; Nick Schuit, financial secretary; John Sommers, foreman; Jess Bowman, second inspector; Al J. Rounds, business representative and Bill Peterson, JOURNAL correspondent. Brothers E. Sorensen, E. H. Surendonk and Dave Ryan were placed on the executive board. E. Sorensen was elected to a three-year term as trustee and R. H. Fels elected trustee for a period of one year. These officers have been duly installed and our local is all squared away for another year.

The women staged a very nice Christmas party on December 18, the Brothers and their families being invited. The entertainment was provided by the children who showed their talents in various ways: recitations, instrumental solos and by carolling in a group with Billy Schuit at the Steinway grand. The women, of course, had prepared a very nice buffet lunch for all who attended and appropriate gifts for the children. Mrs. E. H. Surendonk served as chairman, ably assisted by Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Sorensen, Mrs. Martelock and others. We had a wonderful time and are waiting anxiously for something else to happen in this department.

Our business representative has the names of eight idle men on his list but hopes to place all of us shortly. Our city has surely hit a slump this winter, as no doubt have many other cities. We certainly hope the other locals are better off than we are.

Guess we better sign off now with the threat that if you print this there will be more at a later date.

BILL PETERSON.

#### L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Editor:

Local No. 435 wishes to acknowledge its great loss in the death of Brother James P. Noonan, our International President, who died December 4, 1929. Our charter will be draped in mourning to his memory and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives and to the thousands of our Brothers for the tremendous loss they have sustained. The whole structure of the I. B. E. W. remains as a fitting memorial to a great and unselfish life.

This local also regrets the passing of Brother D. Birnie, who died December 27, 1929, at the age of 60. He joined L. U. No. 435 in May, 1920, and was employed as a meterman by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. We extend to his widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Our sympathy goes out to Local No. 1037 in the great loss of their financial secretary, Brother J. Horn, who died on January 8, 1930.

It is fitting and proper that we pause to pay tribute to those of our Brothers whom death calls; they had the interests of our organization at heart and I am sure would not wish us to delay too long in continuing the work they themselves were so interested in.

Our new slate of officers is as follows: President, F. A. MacIntosh; vice president, S. Haywood; secretary, George Maher; treasurer, F. Keeley; warden, L. Billinkoff.

With the exception of warden, all the offices were filled by acclamation. Brother N. MacLaughlin opposed Brother Billinkoff for the office of warden. The obvious suitability of both these men for the position makes it impossible to say whether the best man won or not, but both Brother MacLaughlin and myself extend to Brother Billinkoff our congratulations on his election. It is our hope that this first opportunity of serving our local in an official role will prove a happy success.

Our apprentices objected to any help being given them in the preparation of their examination papers and so we have altered our procedure to that extent. The following are the names of some who are making marked progress in their course: A. J. Wadham, H. McPherson, C. W. Mills, L. Dveer, W. Burnett, L. M. Blanchard.

Most of our members are on short time just now.

We are experiencing a real old time winter with the mercury down well below zero most of the time.

C. R. ROBERTS.

#### L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

Gee but I get a real kick out of the WORKER, especially when I read notes from our Brothers from some of the so-called "remote" sections of this glorious country of ours.

Of course Brother Welch, of No. 413, thinks we're digging snow up in this section now, but no kidding, Welch, we've almost forgotten what snow looks like up here. Nevertheless, that glad hand spirit of yours, in the December issue, is the real stuff and here's hoping the east becomes infected with the same spirit.

I would like to ask Brother Carter of 212 if he would mind letting us know the date of that little party mentioned, as our own Brother Gallagher is a bear for good times and sure can liven things up. He manages all our entertainments. No, he wouldn't mind taking a little run out to Cincinnati. That would just suit Jack.

Speaking of donations, etc., Brother Read,



of 105, says some fellows wouldn't give a nickel to see an earthquake, while our Brother Bill Oldham says some of them wouldn't give a cent to see Miss Liberty ride a bicycle down Broadway. S' funny how closely two great minds are concentrating on the same serious problem at the same time. Of course Bill was really serious when he said this—or was he telling us about a story he heard—? ? ?

'N d'ya know fellows, I've heard a thousand and one answers to the riddle, "Who won the war?" but I never knew until I read the December WORKER, who was really responsible for the safe and successful conclusion of said war.

So it was you, Brother Lawson of 22. Well, here's my hand reaching across the continent for a real hearty shake. Too bad you couldn't have eliminated John J. and the M. P's. Their minor effect on the event could hardly be noticed when an I. B. E. W. man was leading the way. Will Rogers has nothing on you, Lawson; let's have some more; that's the stuff that keeps us smiling when we're at work.

Speaking of smiles, Brothers, let's have some. I'll do my share and let's have yours. We read the WORKER (that is most of us do) and I'd like to know if this chatter of mine reached the eyes of the scribes who are furnishing smiles all the way across the continent.

Local 488 is steaming out of some storm infested waters with clear sailing in sight. Work here is far from its best but we've got a good bunch here plugging hard for sound ideals.

Some one just turned off our electric lights. Now I wonder if I paid last month's bill or is it still in my overcoat pocket.

It is—

So long,

BILLIE GRIFFIN.

#### L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, CAN.

Editor:

Local No. 492 of Montreal welcomes 1930 and expects it to be an important one in its history, as the agreement its members have with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power expires May 30, having been in force for three years at that time.

Important discussions are now under way at meetings, which are being better attended and the attention of members is drawn to the fact that now is the time to come up and say what is on their minds and not to leave it all to the faithful few.

Attention is also drawn to the new address of our meeting hall, Peate Building, 1433 Mansfield Street, which is just above St. Catherine Street, first floor up.

We would like to mention the passing on to the Great Beyond of an old friend of ours who was an active member of Local No. 492 for some years and who retired from the electrical game a few years ago. We refer to F. X. Kingsley, who passed away December 19, at the ripe age of 78 years.

In closing would say again, meetings on same nights, second and fourth Wednesdays at the new hall and a good resolution for 1930 would be: attend local union meetings on every possible occasion.

Meetings of Local No. 492 this month were interesting, instructive and encouraging. Interesting because our International Representative, Brother James Broderick, was present and gave us a talk at both meetings on his experiences throughout the country; experiences such as a representative who is on his job goes through, are always interesting and instructive to the organization as a whole.

The meetings were encouraging to the officers, particularly, because of the better attendance.

Election of officers took place at the first meeting of the month and were duly installed by Brother J. Broderick, who is a past president of Local No. 492. They were as follows:

H. M. Nevison, re-elected as president; P. Green, vice president; Charles Hadgkiss, financial secretary; Charles Good, recording secretary; George Eaton, treasurer; Alex Courtellier and Frank Dixon, inspectors; Thomas Gannon, foreman; Thomas Kenny, William Hatcher, and Frank Worrall, auditors and trustees.

A very handsome bunch of officers, who, we hope and expect will carry on with the high standard which has been set by the officers of previous years.

At the second meeting in January we had a most interesting period of discussion of several subjects. We will keep the gist of them under our hats for a while.

It is strange, a few of our members who pay their dues on time by sending them to the secretary, never come up to meetings. We would like to have these brethren pay us a visit at our new hall in the Peate Building, 1433 Mansfield Street, and show their interest in the good work we feel we are doing, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

H. M. NEVISON,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. 530, ROCHESTER, MINN.

Editor:

We have seen one more year pass into history, which will be often recalled in memory of some unforgettable event, something lost—something gained.

And with its passing we find our new year's resolutions aspiring to greater things.

January—We have turned to a new page in life's history and upon it will be written accomplishments which I believe will surpass all others.

January, the most cherished month of the year to those great lovers of winter sports. Plenty of snow for our ski tournaments and a freezing temperature to insure perfect skating rinks.

Thrills! Yes, plenty, watching those young men of tomorrow doing their stuff in the fastest of all games, hockey—no worry, not a care in the world to cloud their smiling faces. They live for today, and tomorrow. Let it bring what it may.

Brothers, what would you give of your earthly possessions just to turn back those yearly pages of life and live for a day, a boy among boys?

When I see those young men of tomorrow at play and at work, I often wonder as to what kind of men they are brought up in.

When I see them trudging through the early morning's snow to deliver the papers which we read at our breakfast table, and then to see them delivering evening papers, after our day's work is through—my hat is off to those boys.

Do you ever stop to reflect that some of those deliveries are made through deep snow and sub-zero weather? Yet if our paper is late or does not reach us once in a while, we are inclined to call the office for not maintaining an efficient service.

Brothers, those boys are our men of tomorrow, they are to carry on our fight after we are too old to carry on; treat them right, win their respect. You cannot do too much for them.

If it were not for need of the necessities of life, probably they wouldn't sell papers. Maybe they are orphans, or the sons of

a widow and maybe they have fathers who are out of employment. These reasons are often the case which a few inquiries will disclose.

We can do our share towards helping the lad with the papers, the widowed mother and especially the father who is out of employment by endeavoring to build up the community in which we and they live.

It is to every individual's interest to try to build up the conditions of the locality in which we live, and build protection for its citizens.

There are numerous ways and means by which we can do this, but first we must get away from that feeling of jealousy and animosity which is so dominant in some people's minds towards anything other than their own craft.

By using our good judgment in our municipal government and through proper adherence to what is going on around us, we can by eliminating that, or adopting this, and by proper procedure, as to many dispensations for municipal purposes, bring about entirely new conditions which will be beneficial to every one.

We are all conscious of labor's predicament as to employment. Conditions in general construction are in the summer months, as a rule, pretty fair everywhere, and in some places good.

However, when fall weather sets in construction begins slackening up. And when winter, with practically no construction going on, arrives, it finds the employment situation most inadequate to labor's needs.

Therefore, if we would augment the construction of municipal enterprises during the winter months instead of the summer when there is plenty of other work, it would relieve at least part of the unemployed.

If we make such practice our business, it will insure better conditions not only for the laboring man, but the merchants as well, for it assures him of money and not credit. The average laborer is only about three jumps from the poor-house, and if he is thrown out of employment it isn't long until he is forced to call for help.

Brothers, unemployment is the direct cause of a surprisingly large percentage of the crimes which clutter up the front pages of our newspapers each day. So let's do everything that we can to relieve this situation.

There are other ways by which we can insure better conditions, and two of them are city ordinances. Number one is an ordinance compelling any contractor in doing city work to hire home labor, regardless of whether he is a local contractor or not, and a fine or imprisonment or both, attached thereto for the violation of said ordinance.

The second ordinance is an ordinance making specific as to figures, the wages to be paid for each class and kind of work done, and these figures are the standard wage scale of the community—and there is only one standard; that is the union wage. There are also clauses in this ordinance which compel the contractor to show that the wages paid to men on his job are up to standard.

Every one, including labor, contractors and business men, where the above ordinances are in effect agree that it is the one and only thing, for it eliminates unfair competition to contractors. It assures more work and better pay for labor, and when labor is paid well, he spends well, which insures more business to the merchants.

Work at home, spend at home, boost your home community, and enjoy better conditions. I will enlighten you to a few more facts concerning the above, next month, and a few facts on better co-operation, so don't miss me.

H. J. WELCH.



**L. U. NO. 545, ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

Editor:

Inventory time is at hand; soon a contract committee will be going around asking the employers to affix their signature upon the dotted lines, which will mean a certain amount of bread and butter and a fair degree of working conditions to us for the next 12 months.

Again I repeat, inventory time is here. And what have we to offer in exchange for that signature which means so much to us, for there must be some consideration, an exchange as it were, to make the contract binding upon both parties.

What do we, L. U. No. 545, have to offer that can not be obtained from other sources close at hand; what skill, experience, schooling or native instinct do we possess that would be an incentive for an employer to affix his signature to a contract and indebted himself for 12 months to one organization?

Bear with me while I reiterate. This is inventory time, not preparation time. For this contract preparation time has gone, the stage is set, the players are upon it, and the chubby hands of 1930 are slowly raising the curtain and in the distance we hear the cry of "on with the play."

It is up to us to do our stuff. Are we going to offer the same play as last year, the same stale lines? Or have we been preparing, have we been pressing steadily forward eager to grasp new ideas, better ways, cleaner methods and higher ideals?

Last year a loud cry went up for a trade school for both journeymen and helpers. Now a skilled mechanic, schooled in his trade, is certainly an inducement to the employer. Did we grasp that opportunity? Did we put that school beneath our feet and use it for a stepping stone to better and cleaner work? Somewhere in that classroom, did we learn that each act upon our part that made business better for our employer in turn bettered conditions for ourselves?

Do we take pride in making the statement that we started a school so we could better ourselves in our chosen trade? So that this year we would be worth more to our employer than last year?

Did we grasp this opportunity or did we let it pass by, leaving the contract or to come to one of two conclusions or both, to wit, that we know it all and don't need schooling, or all we are interested in is our pay check and that earned with the least amount of energy?

Which side of the invoice sheet does our school go on?

A year ago a contract committee was named and went forth. Did we learn anything from that experience? From the report and results of that committee are we any the wiser?

Did we stand 100 per cent behind them with loyalty, assistance, and words of encouragement, or was there scattered here and there through our ranks some of those creatures so deprived of honor, warped of intellect, with a character so low that a snake would have to stoop to drag his digestive anatomy over it, yet so fleet of foot that at 8 o'clock the next morning their employer was better informed of the transactions of our meeting than our recording secretary?

Do we have any Brothers who gather after meetings about a certain post, one eulogized upon the floor by a certain good Brother, and discuss the results of the meeting, thereby furnishing entertainment for all passers by?

After considering all this, upon which side of the invoice sheet is the integrity, initiative and sincerity of our membership going?

Again I say, the stage is set and No. 545 will lay before its employers one of the

cleanest and fairest contracts that they have ever been asked to sign, and they will sign it.

As a rule contractors do not sign contracts merely because some one asks them to. Employers sign contracts for personal gain. They align themselves with certain organizations because it is profitable for them to do so, it opens the door for them to a better class of workmen.

A union man, not a card man, realizes that when an employer cannot make a profit upon his labor that he, the worker, is a liability to both the employer and his organization.

Therefore, let us shake off that apparent lethargy and present a solid front 100 per cent for education; for education alone can bring about that high standard for which our organization stands and that ideal time we hope to reach.

The day when employers will demand our men, union men, and take no others.

E. R. SAXER.

**L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.**

Editor:

Each month that I receive and read my copy of the JOURNAL and find myself among the absentees, I regret that I did not put forth a little extra effort and grind out something even if it's about snowballs, etc., that seem to be so prevalent. But Maine in the middle of the winter is nothing to get excited about, unless it is because of the scarcity of work, a feature of no special consequence since similar conditions seem to prevail everywhere.

Maine has been visited this winter by a succession of unusual sleet and ice storms, the first of which expensive features caused even the oldest of old timers to juggle his memory, and, even as far back as '73, he is unable to duplicate "the beautiful but damned" spectacle that sent the cities, state, power and traction companies, and thousands of individuals pretty far into the red in two days' duration.

The freezing rain continued steadily for about 24 hours, after which the traction company was long out of business; elm trees, tough as they are, seemed to feel the effects the worst, and for two days and nights branch after branch broke off, the tops crashing to the ground, houses and streets, and many took their toll of wires on the way.

The whole city of Portland and nearby cities were dark for seven to 10 days, the streets a glare of ice where autos and pedestrians did fantastic and acrobatic stunts to avoid each other. Candles and kerosene lamps soon became a commodity that were presently at a premium. Fancy radios and high priced oil heating systems were ornamental only, causing the hotels to fill completely.

Autoists, unable to see through a windshield covered with a half inch of ice, resorted to the use of candles to melt it away and one or two have found that the celluloid, shatter-proof windshield glass may serve that purpose but it is not candle proof.

The morning after the storm I picked up a cedar branch that had broken off under its icy load, 24 inches long and weighing 16 pounds, while the ice on all trees, wires, etc., seemed to average one-half to three-fourths inches.

The power and traction and telephone companies, city and park departments were buried under an avalanche of ice and for days workmen didn't know what sleep was—till it became necessary to import whole crews of experienced men from outside states, together with carloads of material, wire, poles, etc.

However, the intervention of a kindly January thaw relieved the situation and enabled the workmen to progress faster and all services have been gradually restored though considerable alarm has been felt pending the duration of three minor ice storms since then.

Well, I didn't have much to write about, but it was a somewhat stormy session while it lasted. There's a dam big job—I mean a big dam job (or both) going on up in the northern section and, while the electrical worker isn't vitally interested yet, I'm going to get some information that he who runs may read.

M. M. McKENNEY.

**L. U. NO. 636, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.**

Editor:

We are starting to organize the linemen of this city. At the present time it is, we believe, going to be some job, but no job is too big to be tackled nowadays. The proposition we face here is perhaps a little different than most places. We have a national organization and the unorganized to contend with. The national men want to run their own show. The unorganized stand by and say they will sign up as soon as there is only one union, so we are going out to show the world that there is only one union so far as the electrical worker is concerned in this city.

This hydro job was first organized in 1910 by the I. B. E. W., 10 years later went national wiremen, 1920. Another 10 years has passed; now it is 1930, 10 years of each.

In my next letter I hope to give you the progress made by the unions and the conditions. I ask all the local unions in Canada to stand by for my next letter and if you think we got a good break, well the drinks are on the house.

I must take this opportunity to thank Brother Shaw and Brother Nutland of 353, for the way they have tried to help us in our campaign, real union men. I hope in my next letter to have some good news in regard to this work that is on hand, and listen, Brothers, we are getting ready for the convention in '31. If we don't show you a real good time and some real good—Well blame Fergy!

J. BROWN.

**L. U. NO. 660, WATERBURY, CONN.**

Editor:

The royal family went back in their same old office at the election in December. We have had the good luck to have our old stand-by, Happy O'Rourke, appointed electrical inspector for the city of Waterbury and E. P. Conlan has gone back to the old business agent job again, and, say, boys, the old gang surely are going to ride him right to the mark, because I know.

Well, Brothers around the country, if you are thinking of roaming fly shy of the city with something on everybody, because we have plenty of the boys hanging around and we would have more only for our two good sister locals taking some of the boys there to work—many thanks and more power to them.

Our new agreement is "now in the works" and the old stand-bys are not the committee: F. Slater, J. Bryant and E. P. Conlan. We are looking for five days and a raise.

Well, Brothers, as this is my first offence I will let you off light with a short letter, as I am now in the R. F., I will have to attend the meetings and help to take some of the riding the R. F. takes at our meetings.

Yours for a five-day week.

SYLVESTER STOKES.



## L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

So much good meat is contained in the last JOURNAL that one reading it is assured of more than average magazine "food for thought."

Our local is of the inside men variety, and I, for one, was more than a bit surprised at the statistics given about the fatalities and occupational diseases connected with our method of daily toil.

We have always known that about every so often some poor devil was "checked out" by the short route, but have never seen such facts given before on authority.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia are much more prevalent than the average man realizes, until he stops to realize that cold meals, constant exposure, especially to cold wind in partly built buildings, not drinking enough water are the very best causes possible for such diseases.

Some thought of this aspect of the problem of making a living and of being able to continue, will leave one in a frame of mind that the article on insurance and pension, closely following, written by our beloved late International President, appeals a little more significantly and will, therefore, be worked for a bit more energetically when meeting with contractors, employers or with legislators in conferences where such things can have a proper debate.

Further new data for helping to line up a new place is contained in the article on labor turnover. Read it.

"Goody!" Thanks for the thought in the cartoon. The appeal is apparently genuine, so the worker in his simple faith says: "There might be a Santa Claus."

We say simple faith advisedly, because what else makes the workman work? It surely is not that we feel the need of exercise so we can sleep.

We are still right side up with some work to be done and some bench-warming, too.

Winter hit this section with a decided wallop about the 18th of December, giving us 18 inches of the "beautiful," and real brisk snappy weather.

The linemen in this section are almost all at work, but occasionally one gets the itch to move on and about twice a month we see a new face in the "bull-pen" a few times, then it is likewise gone.

H. J. PAGE.

## L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA.

Editor:

As I have been appointed press secretary I will try to let the boys see I'm at least trying to fill the job.

We had a special meeting this year to elect the following officers: Brothers R. D. Johnson, president; T. B. Dove, vice president; C. J. Alston, financial secretary; J. R. Garthright, recording secretary. The executive board consists of Brothers T. B. Dove, J. R. Garthright, C. J. Miller, E. A. Swink, E. H. Swing. Brother R. C. Miller was elected treasurer, Bowling and Carroll as inspectors, W. H. Patrick, foreman, E. P. Wingfield, press secretary.

Beginning this year the city inspection department has ruled that all radios sold here must carry an underwriter's label, also that dealers must report the sale of same, and limit the distance that a receiver may be placed from an outlet at eight feet.

The inspection department is urging elevator constructors to take a modified examination and are confining their work to the pent house. This action is not quite clear to the writer at present but undoubtedly it will be to our advantage.

We have just passed through a great year

here in Richmond and have been able to take care of all the traveling, Brothers but things are fast coming to a standstill here and I would not advise anyone to come here at present, although things seem bright for the future.

I would like to say that we have a live going local here. Our membership is on the increase and we have hopes of almost closing the town in the coming year or two.

I think that we are all thankful for the WORKER as a medium for keeping in touch with things, and wish both the WORKER and Brotherhood a most successful year in 1930.

E. P. WINGFIELD.

## L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Here we are in the beginning of the year 1930 and as we review the past year we feel satisfied that something has been done to better conditions in the trade. The two most important conditions that helped were the five-day week, with increase of wages, and the license bill.

The former has been effective but somewhat abused. Some have been led to believe it is an instrument to create overtime and in some cases this condition seems to have existed. The building trades council sensed that this condition might be abused and made a law to govern overtime. There is to be no overtime allowed, except in case of an emergency. They have gone still further to explain that emergency is to be interpreted as danger of life or property. However, they have no intention of holding up production and for that reason have not interfered in the case of a breakdown.

It would seem that at the present all overtime should be given a very thorough investigation and discouraged, if possible. We certainly have enough men idle and if they could get a few days a week to tide over this unemployment period something worth while would have been accomplished. One trade has gone so far as to state that if any men are out of work and an overtime condition exists the men out of work shall be chosen for the overtime. This might seem a radical condition, but you can rest assured that it has a tendency to discourage overtime. It may be a coincidence but right now there is hardly a man idle in that trade. Surely it is food for thought.

The latter condition (and what a heap of criticism has been reverted on us by our neighboring locals) is the electrical license bill. We have been accused of fostering this bill and of building a fence around ourselves. This is not true, the bill was presented to the city and received much favorable comment and we realized that if we did not get in on it it would be just too bad. Therefore, we went along not because we favored it as it is but because we considered it the lesser of two evils. We have been successful in having two of our members placed on the examining board and in time there will be amendments to the bill that will prove more beneficial to the journeymen. I think our sister locals are broadminded enough to realize our position if we were to remain on the outside.

While on the unemployment question attention has been brought to what seems to be an ideal condition in one shop. One journeyman has been there a number of years and within the last year another has been added. The time has come when the contractor cannot keep two men; the solution to the problem was that they work alternate weeks. Now each has a chance to get something and help the local by keeping a man off the unemployment list. Incidentally, I note several locals have very

good suggestions and workable plans in the JOURNAL that might be worthy of consideration and possibly could be adopted here. Surely the day gang could use a few days a week.

Christmas Eve a pall of sorrow hung over Local No. 675, due to the death of Brother Metzger. While riding along in the early morning, the streets a sheet of ice and a drizzling rain that turned to ice as it touched the windshield, mistaking the red lights of the drawn bridge for a truck, he plunged into the icy waters. A few days later his body was recovered. While we have expressed our sympathy and offered words of comfort, only his mother and father know the pain and sorrow that tore at their hearts during these seemingly endless days. It was a tragic affair and brings to mind the quotation, "You know not the day nor the hour."

Now that the government has allowed the gasoline tax as reduction on income tax, we may learn the true mileage some of the boys get with their gas buggies.

Evidently quite a few of us had jobs on margin, even though we may not have known it, and are now warming the benches.

Brothers Berg and Bettinger have had new arrivals while P. Kirk has been presented with twins. Congratulations, boys; and don't forget to tell the fraus we were asking for them.

And his name was Hans, and he got married—meaning, of course, our own little Hans Krugel; and now allow us to congratulate the new Mrs. Kuegel. Bless you, my children, and may all your troubles be—well you know what is meant.

TIGHE.

## L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA

Editor:

During the mental processes of deciding what subject relative to the Panama Canal would be of most interest to the Brotherhood, the position that union labor holds and the part it plays in the everyday life of the Canal employee seemed to be of most importance. The union labor situation on the Panama Canal is of a character to be considered as unique in the annals of organized labor. Twenty-seven local unions representing 23 different crafts, trades and professions are centralized into one body—the Panama Canal Metal Trades Council. Here we have butchers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, carpenters, electrical workers, federal employees (clerical force), firefighters, machinists, master mates and pilots, plumbers, railway signalmen, telegraph operators, track foremen, truckdrivers, policemen and others banded together for the one common good, the betterment of the worker. These local unions represent about 1,500 employees, roughly about 50 per cent of the total.

During the construction days, from 1904 to 1914, a period of time lovingly referred to as a criterion by the old timer, Colonel Goethals held a complaints court every Sunday morning at his office in Culebra. Interviews were quite private and all were welcome to enter protests, complaints, grievances, criticisms and whatnot. The West Indian negro laborer, barely able to make himself understood in the language of the United States, and probably complaining about a loaf of bread that was sold to him as fresh and found to be otherwise and for which the clerk would not exchange, was received with the same consideration as given to the highly-skilled mechanic complaining against his foreman or supervisor. This "court" was a bugbear to the super-



visory force on account of the ease of approach to the Colonel, on or off the job, and no doubt was one of the most vital contributions toward the successful and efficient completion of the Panama Canal, through its prevention of any overbearing or slave-driving tactics fostered by minor or major executives. To the old timer, the Colonel is a God, a just God. Without the principle of co-operation as instituted by Colonel Goethals, union labor, as represented through the Metal Trades Council, would not be functioning so successfully and effectively as it is today. The council is the bugbear of the present and the complaints handled by it are as varied as the colors of the spectrum, from airplanes flying over the rooftops to people sneezing and snoring at night. This is a bit of humor and somewhat exaggerated, though very illustrative.

As the responsibilities became greater on the colonel, all complaints and grievances were passed to a complaints and wage board, formed of a representative of the employees, selected by the Metal Trades Council, and the assistant engineer of maintenance representing the governor. Complaints are first submitted to the governor direct and if he cannot decide without much trouble and if they are reasonable he turns them over to the board for study and recommendation, only—not for decision. It is truly a beautiful system and, as in the days of the "Colonel's court," it acts as a deterrent to overzealous petty executives. Besides the problems directly applying to the Panama Canal the council reaches out to the United States Army and Navy, striving to insure the employment of citizens of the United States on the many millions of dollars worth of projects being carried on for these two American institutions. The fault of aliens supplanting American citizens in the trades employed by these United States Government protectors does not wholly lie with the officers themselves, but with the lack of legislation compelling the use of citizens on all government works performed directly by the government or indirectly by a contractor.

The Metal Trades Council is obtaining good results, and is receiving excellent co-operation locally from the army and navy personnel, though they are handicapped through bureaucracy and lack of sufficient funds. It is impossible for them to obtain satisfactory and efficient workers for the maximum amount of pay authorized which is far less than that paid for similar work on the canal. Therefore they are compelled to resort to employing alien negroes at 36 cents per hour who are far from being competent, but who manage to get by. Many high grade positions that should be filled by citizens of the United States are lost through the inability of the army and navy officials to pay the scale of the Panama Canal. The Metal Trades Council has reached its limit locally and is now appealing to the American Federation of Labor to agitate legislation to guarantee all forms of government work irrespective of its location and character to government citizens, under the same employment conditions as the Panama Canal.

A reaction affecting the employees of the canal might occur if army and navy contractors are permitted the indiscriminate use and employment of alien labor. Not that all aliens are inferior workmen or that good ones are not obtainable. The objection lies in that they can be had for a less wage than paid in the United States, and this same objection is the underlying cause of the strict immigration laws. High grade work demands high grade men, and high grade men mean high grade wages, and to keep up the high wages means constant vigilance and aggressive action. The canal

employees are fortunate in the selection of the governing officials that have been assigned to the executive positions. The relationship between them and the employees has been most amicable, and in many instances of unsolicited benefit. The man to successfully fill the office of governor of the Panama Canal must be a he-man, big in mind and broad in vision, square, upright and playing no favorites—a union man.

A. M. HORLE.

#### L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

The annual election and installation of officers having taken place for the year of 1930, the officers of Local No. 713 are: President, Harry M. Cox; vice president, George Chamberlain; recording secretary, George Doerr; financial secretary and business manager, John F. Schilt; treasurer, Henry Alschuler; trustee for three years, Frank Becker; first inspector, E. Pfug; second inspector, Theodore Johnson; foreman, H. Miller; press secretary, John A. Jackson, and advisory board, George Chamberlain, George Becker, A. Naessens, A. Pusateri, C. Feldpausch.

It was a great shock and with deep sorrow that we learned of the sudden death of our esteemed Brother and International President, James P. Noonan. To those of us who met and knew him personally the news certainly came like a solar plexus blow.

We note with some pride that Brother H. H. Broach has been selected to succeed Jim as International President, he being the second International Vice President in succession to be selected from the fifth district to fill this office, and wish to extend to him all our best wishes and good will in his new office.

We have read with interest the policies of our new president and members of Local No. 713 who have never met him were a bit surprised and now must know his ideals. Very favorable comments were made on the same. I personally think they should be framed and placed so each member and officer of the various local unions of our Brotherhood would have them constantly before them and so will not forget quickly such a magnificent document.

Local No. 713 would like to hear through the JOURNAL if local unions located in the various cities where power, panel and switchboards are manufactured are making any effort to organize that branch of the industry. These men working at this branch are all mechanics and we have established a minimum scale of \$1.25 per hour with a 44-hour week and double time for all overtime for journeymen in that line.

This brings up my pet subject, "union labels." While not forgetting other craft organizations have union labels which are worthy of consideration and patronage, we should not forget the I. B. E. W. also has a union label which should be more in demand now than ever before. With unemployment, open shops and yellow dog contracts all around us the best weapon to use at this time is the union label.

Although Local No. 713 has taken in a number of new members during the past year business is only fair in our shops; we hope the year 1930 will be more prosperous with us. It can be made so with more co-operation in demanding the union label of the Brotherhood on all electrical apparatus and getting it. It does no good in asking for a labeled article and being told that none is in stock and then taking a substitute which has been made under non-union conditions; personally I think this is traitorous as it is giving aid and assistance to the enemy.

JOHN A. JACKSON.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Was very much interested in the Panama Canal article by Brother Horle. An aviation article, describing a take-off from the deck of a gasoline speeder would be very entertaining, if Horle could be induced to write it.

Not much news now, but will pass along plenty if the local will make news.

V. E. SANVAN.

#### L. U. NO. 912, COLLINWOOD, OHIO

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we have gone through another election and are looking forward to a promising year under the guidance of our new officers, L. A. Berg, president; B. D. Toll, vice president; J. P. DePaul, financial secretary; Alextrique Rossmann, treasurer; me for recording secretary and, also, compiler of occasional articles for the WORKER.

Wish also to announce that Brother Berg was successful in being elected secretary-treasurer of the Collinwood Shop Federation. Congratulations, Brother Berg. Vice President McGlogan gave an inspiring talk on organization, followed by a before dinner speech by Brother Slattery. We hope for some marked improvement in the shop federation under the guidance of its new officers.

Brother McGlogan was also a visitor at our last meeting, enlightening us on several questions which have been under discussion for some time.

BILL BLAKE.

#### L. U. NO. 1029, WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Editor:

Having been elected scribe of Local No. 1029, I want to pen a few lines to let the world know that L. U. No. 1029 is up and doing, and any member from the outside, who comes in here and fails to report, beware.

Our membership has grown from 11 last year to 40 members, due to the hard work of President Herbert Mitting, William Levesque, and Eugene Coupe. Although general conditions in Woonsocket are very poor at the present time, conditions in the electrical line have been good.

This city has had a struggle, as most all textile cities have had since the war, in providing enough work to go around. Although it was recently rumored that a large automobile concern was to give a sizeable contract to one of the mills here, provided they would increase wages 20 per cent, we have just heard that the contract was placed elsewhere. Why? Perhaps the Better Business Bureau or someone could tell us. Or perhaps we could leave it to the "economic" condition of the country.

A large stride in bettering conditions here was taken when the building trades placed Lamoreux Brothers, general contractors for the new Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bank Building, on the fair list—a tough proposition, but it was carried out without any trouble whatever, thanks to them. Work on that building has kept a few members at work and also a number of men from Local No. 192. This has been the largest electrical job to date in Woonsocket.

Our program this year seems to be an addition to our local post office and the new underground service connections of the utilities company, which I hope may keep all the boys going without a layoff. There is also a new building for the artificial ice plant of the Rhode Island Ice Company, which I think will be the first to start.

L. F. ESTES.



## L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Editor:

It seems as if the Almighty was hitting the electrical workers pretty hard this winter. I am sorry to record the death on January 8 of our financial secretary, Brother Jimmie Horn. He had never been well since his return from France, where he served his four years in the trenches. His weakened condition, coupled with an enlarged heart, led to his sudden death in a manhole while engaged at his daily labor. He had held the office of financial secretary for a number of years and was twice a delegate to the International convention, rising from a sick bed to attend at Miami last September. His successor in office is Bill Whitaker, a trustee in our local for many years.

I hope everybody read in the January JOURNAL the address of our new International President, Brother Broach. I have never met Brother Broach. I hope I do some day, and shake his hand. Any man who has the courage to write that address and who has the backbone to live up to it is worth the meeting.

She is a hard old world, Brother, and I have not heard, up till the present, of Diogenes blowing out his lantern and storing it away in the attic, but your utterances come about as near to that ideal as we are likely to find in this "enlightened" age.

Old Jack Frost has been working overtime at a low rate of wages up here this winter, 35° below zero with an occasional trip to 40° below has been our regular fare, but work has kept pretty good for the city line-men and cablemen of which this local is composed. Nobody laid off and everybody working. Members are attending the meetings, and paying their dues and we are looking forward to spring when we expect to be even busier.

The election of officers passed over peacefully with very few changes. Brother A. Gray (Olie) was re-elected to the chair. Brother Gray wishes it to be understood that he is not a Swede nor even related to that noble race, but that he acquired that sobriquet while sojourning for a short time in his younger days in the state of North Dakota. Brother G. Cameron is vice president; Albert Miles records the minutes, and Carl Miller tends the door. That's that.

P. S. Nobody else wanted the press secretary's job so I got it.

IRVINE.

## L. U. NO. 1091, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Editor:

These letters from press secretaries of locals scattered all over the country convey bushels of good stuff, told in an interesting manner, and all ringing with the loyalty of the individual writers to their unions, cities or towns or the particular jobs they are on. I suppose this is because the letters come from the hearts of the Brother scribes, and not from their pens for financial rewards.

Just why some of these Brothers are pulling wire for a living is more than I can see. They should be writing for their daily bread and hiking poles for fun.

Well, anyway, we have some news for you this month. Members of railroad locals will probably understand better just what it means to us, that, after seven years of trying, our system federation has succeeded in getting our seniority rights on the Grand Trunk Railway System restored so that our status on the seniority roster is as it was before the strike of 1922. Although this will not turn the world over, it is pulling another stitch out of the old scar.

Our local officers for 1930 are getting into

the harness in nice shape and we expect this year to be a big year for us.

We try, at each annual election, and at other opportunities, to get the newer members to take active parts in the work, for there are so many things a member cannot understand or appreciate until he gets actually in on the workings of the organization; not only that, but official or committee work brings out of a man, sometimes things he did not know himself capable of, so you see the policy often serves more than one purpose.

No; the Grand Trunk is not taking on any electricians at present. We are working a little short time right now; that is, we are getting every other Saturday off to "cut expenses" so we get a taste of the five-day week every other week, you see, and I will say that, with attending higher wages, it is "the berries."

G. D. CUMMINGS.

## Women's Auxiliary

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84-613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Here we are again at the beginning of a bright new year. We sincerely hope to make as much progress toward our goal as we have in the past. We, indeed, feel proud of the work we have accomplished, and know all of the other auxiliaries feel as we do. The wonderful co-operation that Locals No. 84 and No. 613 have given to us has certainly helped us to succeed; for this we, in return, have been a great help to them.

The last meeting in December was the time for our annual election, and the following were elected to steer us through another successful year:

President, Sister Bruce Stroud; vice president, Sister W. J. Foster; secretary, Sister P. A. Fant; treasurer, Sister T. R. Langly; conductress, Sister George Kilburn; warden, Sister Ed Kinnebrew; press secretary, Sister W. O. Torbett.

The Christmas program, especially the tree, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The members of Locals No. 84 and No. 613 and their families were invited.

MRS. W. O. TORBETT.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Being the only auxiliary to have a letter in the last issue has caused me to get quite a bit of praise, but I would rather not have the distinction, as we enjoy the letters of the others more.

A baby girl (Gladys Evelyn) arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Beck, January 22. So we will have another member some day.

Mr. Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department, has been very prompt in answering our request for information and each member will have a list of fair manufacturers by next meeting. I believe a list of label goods by brands and trade-marks would be more useful than the manufacturers' names, as we are used to buying that way and it is less to remember. We don't like to do any more thinking than we have to.

This week I tried to find union made work shirts in town. I tried about six or eight stores and failed to find any union made; of course, they had plenty of others.

But I did find one thing that I would like to have explained, if any one can, and that is, why does the "Hercules" brand of over-

alls, carried by Sears, Roebuck and Company, carry the union made label, and their "Hercules" brand of work pants and shirts do not?

We are sorry that our meetings were so far apart that we could not entertain any of the building trades delegates or their wives, who were here to confer with the general contractors, but we will hope for more favorable opportunities in the future.

Women's auxiliaries, let's step out and make this a real year for the advancement of auxiliaries.

MRS. L. T. PAYNE,  
511 E. Park Avenue.

[Note: Many big merchandising houses have their "private brands"—articles being made by contract with manufacturing firms, and marked with the name of the store, or other brand. In the case Mrs. Payne mentions, the overalls, no doubt, were made by one firm, entitled to use the label, and the work pants and shirts by another, probably, non-union firm, and both branded "Hercules" because made for Sears, Roebuck Company. EDITOR.]

*This bit of observation was sent us by a sweet young thing of sixteen:*

## She Powders Her Nose

A woman is queer, there's no doubt about that,  
She hates to be thin, and she hates to be fat,  
One minute it's laughter, and the next is a cry.

You can't understand her, however you try,  
But one thing is certain, as everyone knows,

A woman's not dressed till she powders her nose.

You never can tell what a woman will say,  
She's a law to herself every hour of the day,

It keeps a man guessing to know what to do.

And mostly he's wrong, when his guessing he's through,

But you can bet on, wherever she goes,  
She'll find some occasion to powder her nose.

I've studied the sex for a number of years,  
I've watched her laughter, I've watched her tears,

On her ways and her whims I've pondered a lot,

To find what will please her, and just what will not,

But all that I've learned from the start to the close,

Is that sooner or later, she'll powder her nose.

At church or a ball game, a dance or a show,

There's one thing about her, I know that I know,

At weddings or funerals, at dinners of taste,

You can bet that her hand will dive to her waist,

And every few minutes she'll strike a pose.  
And the whole world must wait till she powders her nose.

AILEEN FINLESS.

## LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Bolt"—priced **\$10**





Who, in his dreams, has not wished for a magic lamp which, like that of Aladdin of old, would furnish **MONEY, POWER, SUCCESS?** Each day we see somebody's dream coming true around us, perhaps in the speeding automobiles, the whirring airplanes, the towering buildings.

But these dreams have grown slowly from very small beginnings.

Life insurance protection, which has seemed beyond the reach of some people because of high cost and limited funds, is now available, Electrical Workers, for the members of your family, at very low cost. The Family Group Policy of the Brotherhood, like the powerful Genii of Aladdin's time, can help your insurance dreams come true.

The applications are simple and easy to complete. You will find one in recent numbers of the Worker and we will be glad to send you as many as you need for your family.

Let the Genii and the Lamp work for you through the

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY



# IN MEMORIAM

## Frank McMahon, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Frank McMahon; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McMahon Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother McMahon in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother McMahon, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,  
DAN. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## Joseph P. Byrne, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Joseph P. Byrne; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Byrne Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Byrne and hereby expresses appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Byrne, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,  
DAN. MANNING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## Max Ebler, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, Max Ebler; and

Whereas Local No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the death of Brother Ebler, one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the many friends of Brother Ebler in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
DAN. McAVOY,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

## James Horn, L. U. No. 1037

Whereas the Almighty in His supreme wisdom has seen fit to remove our beloved Brother, James Horn; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 1037, having sustained a great loss in the removal of its esteemed financial secretary and one of its most faithful workers, that we bow in submission to the supreme will; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal, our condolences to a bereaved wife and family and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. G. IRVINE,  
Press Secretary.

## Joseph H. Kelley, L. U. No. 17

We, the members of Local Union No. 17, of Detroit, Mich., bow to the Almighty God, who has taken from our midst Brother Joseph H. Kelley.

We extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

EDWARD J. LYON,  
SETH M. WHITE,  
F. DONAHUE,  
Committee.

## Thomas Andrews, L. U. No. 82

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 82, of Dayton, Ohio, bow to the Almighty God, who has taken from our midst Brother Thomas Andrews;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to our official Journal, one to our official labor paper and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

R. B. BROWN,  
A. J. WIETHOLTER,  
J. W. HOWELL,  
Resolution Committee.

## H. L. Hartvig, L. U. 151

Whereas our Heavenly Father has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to call to the Great Beyond, Brother H. L. Hartvig; and

Whereas in his going Local Union No. 151, of the I. B. E. W., has lost a true and faithful Brother, highly respected by all who associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 151 extend to Brother Hartvig's family our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

M. J. SULLIVAN,  
FRANK HICKEY,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

## C. H. Wilson, L. U. No. 151

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother C. H. Wilson, many years a true and loyal member of the I. B. E. W., and Local Union No. 151 has lost a highly respected member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our International Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

M. J. SULLIVAN,  
FRANK HICKEY,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

## Laurence Miller, L. U. No. 46

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Laurence Miller. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathies to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

W. C. LINDELL,  
Recording Secretary.

## Louis F. Jiran, L. U. No. 508

It is appointed unto man once to die, therefore, it being our Heavenly Father's will, he has chosen from our midst our beloved Brother Louis F. Jiran to leave us for the Father's house, so let us pause and contemplate with respect and admiration his manly readiness and noble defense of the things that are admired in a Brother workman.

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 508, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, especially assembled, deeply regret the passing of our esteemed Brother, Louis F. Jiran; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow.

Resolved, That a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

Resolved, That we stand in silence as a tribute, while our charter be draped.

Resolved, That our charter shall remain draped for 30 days in memory of our beloved Brother, Louis (Scopy) Jiran.

C. S. WESTCOTT,  
J. W. HILL,  
D. B. MCCracken,  
Resolution Committee.

## Edward J. Tuck, L. U. No. 515

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, Edward J. Tuck; and

Whereas it is our desire to honor him in death for his many years of service while a member of this organization; now, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local No. 515, I. B. E. W., of Hampton, Va., in meeting assembled, that our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the widow and children of our departed Brother Tuck; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Tuck, a copy be mailed to the official publication of this organization, "The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators" for publication, that this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local No. 515 and that in deference to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. B. DRESSER,  
W. E. BRINSON,  
A. H. BARKER,  
Committee.

## Carl Fassler, L. U. No. 669

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 669, I. B. E. W., of Springfield, Ohio, mourn the sudden death of our worthy Brother, Carl Fassler.

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, and may their sorrow be lessened by the knowledge that his work has been well done, and may God, in His infinite wisdom, bless and comfort them; be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent the family, a copy be recorded in the minutes and a copy sent the official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

I. K. ENGLISH,  
CHAS. EICHELMAN,  
Resolution Committee.

H. L. WAGNER,  
Secretary,  
R. VANDERBURG,  
President.

## International Vice President A. M. Hull

It is with extreme sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 232, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, A. M. Hull, whom God, in his wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst. We send our deepest regrets and sympathy to his dear wife and mother.

EDWARD IVES,  
WESLEY GUILFOYLE,  
President,  
Secretary.

## William Frederick Simpson, L. U. No. 413

Born, Sydney, Australia, 1881—Died, Santa Barbara, Calif., 1929. A loss distinctly felt by Local Union No. 413, I. B. E. W. Our Brother, ever alert to acclaim, unceasingly reluctant to deprecate his fellow man. To Divine Providence do we commend his departed spirit.

May his soul rest in peace.

HOELSCHER,  
BROCKMAN,  
BERTRAM,  
Committee.



**Louis Tinsley, L. U. No. 713**

It is with regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., records the passing into eternal life of Brother Louis Tinsley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of Brother Tinsley and the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,  
DONALD ELLSWORTH,  
JERRY MUSIL,  
CLARENCE FELDPAUSCH,  
ANTHONY PUSATERI,  
Committee.

**John A. Creeden, L. U. No. 817**

Whereas It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good Brother, John A. Creeden.

Resolved, That we express our regret at the loss of our Brother; that we condole the loss of a husband and father; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal; and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. FOX.

**William Thompson, L. U. No. 52**

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., of Newark, N. J., deeply regret and mourn the death of our true friend and loyal co-worker, Brother William Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow we extend our sympathy and condolence to his widow and family, and may they be strengthened in this hour of sorrow in the knowledge that each member of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., shares their grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our organization.

W. DODGE,  
W. BOND,  
J. GILLIGAN,  
E. SCHROEDER,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md.**

Whereas the Supreme Power, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed International Vice President Hull; and

Whereas we, as members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply regret the sad event which deprives the organization of a true, loyal and faithful worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for five minutes in his memory at our next local union meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication.

T. J. FAGEN,  
F. C. BANDEL,  
E. D. BIERETZ,  
Committee.

As if these two catastrophes were not sufficient, Local No. 28 has now been called upon to make a sacrifice in the direction of filling one of the two positions made vacant by releasing Brother Edward D. Bieretz, who has been our leader in this jurisdiction for the past 12 years. As a result of his leaving us to serve the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, we feel the loss greatly, but our loss will be the gain of the International Organization. At the last regular meeting the following resolution was adopted by this organization:

Whereas the officers and members of Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Baltimore, Md., have been called upon to sacrifice the services of their leader, Edward D. Bieretz, as their contribution to the progress of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

Whereas this man, through his ceaseless efforts, fearless courage, unquestioned charac-

ter, the business genius, has succeeded in creating among the public of Baltimore a better and more wholesome understanding of the aims and objects of the cause of labor; and

Whereas we feel as though these services, which it would be impossible to measure in monetary values or otherwise, were given freely and without reservation, due to his love, affection, and reverence for his fellow-man; and

Whereas we feel that words can not express our deep heartfelt appreciation of the progress we enjoyed by reason of his efforts, and still conscious that no gift of any kind could repay him for the foundation which he has established, upon which the future progress of Local Union No. 28 so vitally depends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, take this means of expressing our regrets at losing his leadership and extend to him and his family our heartfelt appreciation, gratitude, and esteem for the sacrifices we know they must have made during his eleven years of service to the cause of humanity; and be it further

Resolved, That our sincerest hopes and best wishes are that his efforts in his new line of endeavor will be amply rewarded by successes far beyond his or our imagination, and in his new position we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in a spirit of reciprocity extend our cooperation in an effort to recompense you for your efforts in our behalf; and be it further

Resolved, That we have these resolutions engrossed, framed, and presented to him as a testimonial of our extreme appreciation of his faithful, loyal, trustworthy, and untiring service to a cause which we consider second to none in its relative importance for the benefit of mankind."

**Fred Metzger, L. U. No. 675**

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy friend and Brother, Fred Metzger; and

Whereas the sudden and untimely death of our Brother has cast a pall of sorrow over Local Union No. 675; and

Whereas we have lost a loyal and respected Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That this resolution, expressing our sorrow at the loss of our Brother, be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be mailed to the bereaved family, and also to the official publication of this organization, the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

V. J. TIGHE,  
Press Secretary.

**R. M. McGarity, L. U. No. 59**

Brother R. M. McGarity, one of our old and true members, after years of strife and struggle, has been called to his reward. Almighty God has called him to be among those who have given their lives for the sake of righteousness; and

While we mourn the loss of our Brother, we know that God, in His infinite mercy and understandings, will not overlook his good works in this world and will grant him the reward he justly deserves; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, one sent to the bereaved family, one to the Journal and that the charter be draped for 30 days.

T. E. CROSS,  
M. S. ALLEN,  
S. R. BRYANT,  
Committee.

**James P. Noonan Memoriams**

**L. U. No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.**

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 86, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed International President, James P. Noonan, whom the Almighty Father in all His infinite wisdom hath seen fit to call unto Himself on December 4, 1929; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication and to the bereaved relatives of the deceased and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting of Local No. 86, I. B. E. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union stand in

silence for one minute in respect to the memory of Brother Noonan and the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. GORMAN,  
A. STIEGMAN,  
H. D. O'CONNELL,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.**

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, members of L. U. No. 106, I. B. E. W., Jamestown, N. Y., pay our last tribute of respect to our late International President, James P. Noonan, whom our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from his friends and loved ones; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of such an efficient officer, a worthy and faithful servant to the cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 60 days in due respect to his memory, also that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sad bereavement, and a copy be sent to our official Journal, also spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 106, I. B. E. W.

W. R. McLEAN,  
H. M. HIGLEY,  
F. WENGER,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.**

It is with saddened hearts and a feeling of deep regret that we, the members of Local Union 122, Great Falls, Mont., are called upon to pay our last tribute to our esteemed President, friend and Brother, James P. Noonan. And while mourning our loss we must submit to the wisdom of our Almighty as we stand in silent reverence.

Brother Noonan was a leader and a union man and one whom we miss, whose service to the Brotherhood was immeasurable; we deeply feel the loss of his leadership and do solemnly

Resolve, That the members of Local Union No. 122 in Brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to our official Journal.

J. E. DOLPH,  
E. A. ROGERS,  
W. A. MCCARTHY,  
Committee.

**L. U. No. 232, Kaukauna, Wis.**

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we learned of the untimely death of James P. Noonan. We had always considered him one of the outstanding figures in the business world of this country, and his charming personality endeared him to all who knew him.

We also realize that with the passing away of our International President, J. P. Noonan, we have lost one of the most valiant and true leaders of the American labor movement.

EDWARD IVES,  
President.  
WESLEY GUILFOYLE,  
Secretary.

**L. U. No. 308, St. Petersburg, Fla.**

Whereas Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has been pleased in His infinite wisdom to summon to His kingdom our honored and worthy International President, James P. Noonan; and

Whereas Local Union No. 308, of St. Petersburg, Fla., of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Noonan, one of its loyal and devoted friends and Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and to extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 308, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our International Office and a copy sent to our local paper, "The Labor Advocate."

HARRY G. RENNER,  
Recording Secretary.



### L. U. No. 344, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada

We, the members of Local No. 344, I. B. E. W., wish to convey to the bereaved family and to the International Office our heartfelt sympathy in the tragic death of our esteemed International President, Brother J. P. Noonan.

In the passing of our Brother we have lost a splendid leader, one admirably suited for his position.

Though words are inadequate to comfort his bereaved family their sorrow may be lessened by knowing their great loss is our loss and their sorrow shared.

ALEX. McRAE,  
Financial Secretary.

### L. U. No. 392, Troy, N. Y.

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 392, learned of the death on December 4 of our International President, the late James P. Noonan. Mr. Noonan, as also the International Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, is mourned by his constituents of the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas Almighty God has removed from our midst Brother James P. Noonan, and we deeply feel the loss of our departed president; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved loved ones; may their burden be lightened by the thoughts that he was prepared to meet his Steward after performing his duties to his fellow men and his Steward will say: "Well done, thou faithful servant"; be it further

Resolved, That the membership of Local No. 392 stand in silent tribute to his memory and our charter draped and a copy sent to our official Journal.

God guide thee! May His wisdom shine  
Unclouded o'er your soul,  
And lead thee by its light divine  
To the Eternal Goal.

PRESS SECRETARY,  
L. U. No. 392.

### L. U. No. 427, Springfield, Ill.

After having lost a member of such high standing in our organization as Brother J. P. Noonan (who was a member of Local No. 427 of Springfield, Ill.) I wish to express the feelings of our local at this time.

Most of us knew Brother Noonan personally and had had personal and business dealings with him while he was in Springfield. We have always felt honored that he was a member of our local. We feel in our hearts that we have lost a true and faithful Brother and member.

Our hearts go out to his bereaved family, relatives and friends because we know that he was loved by all with whom he became associated. We shall always remember that broad smile, hearty handshake, "slap-on-the-back" and courteous treatment to all for which he was noted.

LOCAL NO. 427 SCRIBE.

### L. U. No. 713, Chicago, Ill.

It is with the deepest regrets and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., of Chicago, Ill., mourn the sudden death of esteemed International President Brother James P. Noonan.

Whereas during his tenure of office as an International Officer he has given of his time and ability without consideration for his own health and welfare, being an untiring and consistent worker; and

Whereas the long and intimate relationship held with him has endeared him to us; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 713, I. B. E. W., pay our highest tribute to our beloved President, Brother Noonan, in recognition of his unending patience and valiant service by standing for three minutes in silence and with bowed heads in due respect to his memory; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives our deepest sympathy and condolence; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes also, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. M. COX,  
GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,  
JOHN F. SCHILT,  
JOHN MOORE,  
JOHN A. JACKSON,  
Committee.

### Norfolk-Portsmouth Union Label League, Norfolk, Va.

Whereas James P. Noonan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was active for years in the labor movement of America in general and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in particular, and was an able and wise leader and tireless and energetic worker for the welfare of workers; and

Whereas death has removed the said James P. Noonan from the field of endeavor and the labor movement of America has lost a valuable exponent; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Norfolk-Portsmouth Union Label League, an organization interested in all labor unions, deeply regrets the death of the Brother unionist and extends its sympathy to the electrical workers and all unionists in general and the family of the deceased in particular in this sad misfortune and bereavement, and hereby offers its condolence. A great reward is the satisfaction of a life well spent in the interest of fellow men.

By order of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Union Label League.

H. T. HUX,  
Corresponding Secretary.

### L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md.

The year 1929, which is rapidly drawing to a close, has smiled on us with good fortune in a number of directions, namely, our progress in working conditions, but at the eleventh hour of this year, we were called upon to suffer loss, through accident of our leader, President James P. Noonan.

As though calamities never happen except in many instead of one, two days later, we were notified of the death of the International Vice President of our district, Brother A. M. Hull.

Local Union No. 28, at its regular meeting held December 20, instructed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions in memoriam of our two leaders. The committee finds it a difficult task to find words to express their sympathetic feelings to the families that these two men have left behind them, to say nothing of the loss by the Brotherhood of two men so capable.

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has reached forth and taken from among us our International President, James P. Noonan; and

Whereas the long list of his brilliant achievements will be cherished by all those who had the opportunity of having served with him in the battles for the betterment of mankind; and

Whereas words are inadequate to express our deep sorrow and sincere regrets; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have suffered, in his passing, the loss of a true and loyal leader, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere regrets and sympathy to the family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for five minutes in his memory at our next local union meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal of the I. B. E. W. for publication.

T. J. FAGEN,  
F. C. BANDEL,  
E. D. DIERETZ,  
Committee.

As usual, the International Office will bind the 1929 Journal. This will be a volume uniform with prior issues. Orders will be filled in order of reception, at \$3.75 prepaid.

### LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning Bolt"—priced **\$10**

## CHRISTIAN HUYGENS Discovers Two LAWS OF LIGHT

Busy with the affairs of the Prince of Orange, to whom he was secretary and counselor, the father of Christian Huygens probably had no suspicion that the boy's mathematical bent was heading him toward one of the great discoveries about light. Constantine Huygens did, however, observe that his son was brilliant. He had the lad tutored in music, geometry, and, at sixteen, put to studying law.

After improving the telescope by grinding better lenses, making important discoveries of heavenly bodies, and inventing the pendulum clock, Christian Huygens did other researches under the patronage of Louis XIV, having left Holland, where he was born in 1629, to live a number of years in France. He devised the spring escapement which made pocket watches possible.

At 52, back permanently in Holland, Huygens reached the peak of his genius in his discovery that light consisted of undulating waves. He explained the refraction or bending of light. Huygens conceived light to be a form of motion in whatever element it was passing through.

He showed that in entering or leaving one medium or substance for another, light underwent change in speed and direction. This he resolved into the law of refraction. He likewise showed that the angle by which light approaches a surface is equal to the angle at which it is reflected back from it. So Christian Huygens established the law of reflection.

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

### Egyptians Staged First Parties

In addition to inventing pyramids and paper, the ancient Egyptians are now credited with inventing parties. In a recent London lecture on the daily life of ancient Egypt, Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, Egyptian expert of the British Museum, described many evidences of fondness of this ancient civilized people for social entertainments. Paintings surviving in tombs and temples, carvings on the monuments, written descriptions on papyrus or stone, all agree, Mr. Glanville, said, in showing how the average Egyptian family dressed up frequently in its best clothes and face paint to spend the day or evening at the house of some relative or friend; how at other times these friends were invited for a return celebration. The seating of guests at a formal dinner table, processions of servants with enormous dishes of foods, the preparation of these viands by relays of cooks in the great kitchens of some well-to-do patrician; all are displayed hundreds of times, Mr. Glanville said, in Egyptian art. This home entertainment habit seems to have existed in no other ancient nation. In Babylonia, Egypt's greatest rival for the leadership of the ancient world, entertainments either were confined to the harem of the rich man and arranged for his benefit only, or were religious rites not in the least like the essentially modern "family parties" of the Egyptians.



## CONTINENT HONORS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

(Continued from page 77)

it is because the rank and file of the railway have made it so. These things are not conferred by the effort of any single individual or group of individuals; they spring from the inspired desire of the whole. A railway is ever in ceaseless motion; it neither rests nor slumbers. Hour by hour, and day by day it carries the life-blood of commerce. Cessation of its flow immediately brings disaster to enterprises and communities. Its operations are countless, and the duties of the humblest employee are just as important for the success of the whole as the administrative duties of those who are charged with great responsibility. Let but a single individual or group of individuals fail in their work, and immediately the machine loses its efficiency.

### Blessing to Executives, Too

"If those principles which I have ventured to enunciate are even but relatively true, you will realize that any policy which contributes to contentment amongst the workers and gives to them pleasure in their occupational pursuits with an ardent desire to approach perfection in the daily task, must be a blessing to the administrator and the worker alike. I believe that the "co-operative movement," or perhaps to go a little further and call it the "partnership movement," which was first developed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway under the direction of Daniel Willard, and which many railroads, including my own, have followed, has done fully as much to bring about industrial peace, reduce costs, and create real contentment and satisfaction amongst the workers as any other effort of modern times. It is relatively in its infancy, but so satisfactory has been the experiment thus far that one can visualize the not far distant day when the whole of our transportation services may be organized on the theory which controls the co-operative shop movement. The objectives which this movement seeks, are:

"First: Continuity of employment for the worker.

"Second: The mobilization of the brains of both men and management towards the attainment of those things which relate to the welfare of both.

"Third: A more accurate conception of the rights and obligations of both the employer and the employee.

"Fourth: What is of primary importance, the creation of conditions which bring contentment to all, and pride in the knowledge of work well done.

"The development of the partnership plan brings to every employee continuity of work, contentment, happiness and pride in his undertaking. To the employer it means improved results, tranquillity and freedom from anxiety. Surely the business enterprise which even measurably establishes such conditions has not only automatically solved most of its own problems but has made a great and valuable contribution to the relations between capital and labor.

"However much we may admire the professional skill of the guest of the evening, and however high his name may be written in the ranks of great railway administrators, I venture to say that his greatest and most enduring work will be the justice with which he has assessed the relationships between capital and labor, the sagacity with which he has translated that assessment into policies, and the courageous and generous spirit which he has exhibited in establishing those policies and principles.

"This evening's function, Mr. Willard, is an outward sign of that admiration and gratitude which has long stirred in the minds and hearts of those who have, with increasing enthusiasm, followed your leadership. I am happy to bring to you the tribute of the railway men of the Canadian National, where we, too, are treading the trail the pioneer has blazed before us.

"The surging tides of social movements will mould peoples and classes and determine their relation to one another, but Daniel Willard will live in the industrial world as the progenitor of a great and fine principle. As the Psalms say:

"One generation shall praise Thy works to another and shall declare Thy mighty acts. \* \* \* They shall abundantly utter the memory of Thy great goodness and shall sing of Thy righteousness."



**THOMAS A. EDISON**  
*Brightens Up*

## The World Electrically

Edison said "Genius is 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration." As a boy, after news vending on trains all day, he experimented in electricity at night. To prevent his father from sending him to bed at nine, he stopped bringing home the left-over papers, getting a news-boy chum to take them and telegraph the news from his house over their home-made line. His father let him remain up till late in order to get the snatches of news written down by the boy as they ticked over the wire. Soon, he brought home the papers again. His father could no longer object to his staying up to experiment, so the boy gleefully lost himself among his coils and sparks.

It was in 1878 that Edison first became interested in light. The country was marveling at the achievement of Wallace and Farmer in getting fifteen arc lamps to burn in one series. Edison says: "This electric light idea took possession of me . . . It was easy to see what the thing needed; it wanted to be subdivided . . . We soon saw that could never be accomplished unless each light was independent of every other . . . I was fired with the idea of the

incandescent lamp as opposed to the arc lamp, so I went to work . . ."

It is said Edison made nine thousand experiments before he successfully burned a filament of carbonized cotton thread in a vacuum lamp. The date was October 21, 1879, and he says ". . . there was no sleep for us for 40 hours. We sat and just watched it with anxiety growing into elation. It lasted about 45 hours, and then I said . . . 'I know I can make it burn 100.'" How he sent men to Sumatra, South America, and Cuba, and finally in Japan had an old Jap cross-fertilize bamboo from which to make carbon filament that would last—only to abandon it later for metal—is itself a story of infinite patience.

In working out his idea of a central power station he says "I used to sleep nights on piles of pipes in the station . . ." The dangers he faced in harnessing electricity he passes over as of no importance, though there were occasions when "the men who were standing around ran out precipitately, and some of them kept running for a block or two," while he remained to grab throttles or turn switches flashing and exploding with blue sparks.

On Saturday night, September 4, 1882, the current was first turned on to the mains for regular light distribution. Edison had made lamp, fuse and meter; he corrected, perfected and improved engine, dynamo and motor; he planned and built the circuits and the power station—surely electric light is the gift of a Titan ever to be revered for his unselfish, tireless energy and self sacrifice.

### MEMORANDUM

No work in connection with building of power houses or distribution lines has been undertaken at Boulder Dam as yet, and no work will be undertaken until Congress appropriates money actually for the project. If money is appropriated at the present session of Congress, the first breaking of ground and erection of power houses will be begun in the Fall of 1930.

This is the information we received today, January 29, 1930, from the Commissioner of Reclamation Department of Interior.

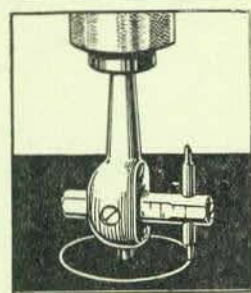


Solder Dipper

"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceilings, spill solder or burn the insulation.

### "JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER

Cuts holes 1 to 3 inches in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press.



Established 1915

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY,  
Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Send me a Jiffy Dipper @ \$1.00.  
☐ Send me a Jr. Cutter @ \$3.00.  
☐ Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Mail Today

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

2-30. Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers."



## A NEW EVALUATION NEEDED FOR THE WOMAN WORKER

(Continued from page 92)

strom of industry themselves. It is hoped that full data on this threatening tendency will be collected in the census material.

However, this is actually taking place in the tobacco industry, says Miss Peterson, as new machines force men out of employment and take on women workers at a lower wage. Male chivalry cannot be relied on to give women a fair deal in business, she declares. "The exact contrary is the true situation: that the double standard in wages and the absence of chivalry have resulted in the unscrupulous exploitation of the potential motherhood of the land. The majority of employed women are at a great disadvantage, either because the needs of their families are so great that they do not dare to bargain about a job for fear of losing out altogether or because they are too young and inexperienced to choose and bargain among the jobs available." Instead of special consideration, the woman worker usually does not even get a fair deal and the bureau has emphasized for a long time that more protection was needed in the way of wage and hour laws for women.

### Unions Offer Only Protection

It is worth while mentioning, in this connection, that about the only well-paid jobs for women in industry are in the strongly organized trades, such as the full-fashioned hosiery workers and the garment workers. These are skilled trades, to be sure, but the difference in wage in the organized and unorganized shops is significant. A wage above the mere subsistence level is not to be secured by legislation, only by a powerful organization. But one of the difficulties in organizing the married women, who would be the backbone of the union if they could be interested, is that they have so much housework to do in the evenings that they cannot come to meetings. If these women could be shown that a union, with its higher wages and shorter hours, could reduce their burden of toil, they would become ardent workers for organization. They do not have the fluttering hope of "getting married and leaving the job."

"More heroic than some of the things officially recognized as heroism," Miss Peterson calls the shouldering by women of the double task, home and job. In many cases the work they do in their homes, evenings and Sundays, would cost more, if they hired it done, than the total amount in their pay envelopes. Yet families consider housekeeping the woman's duty, he she employed or be she not, and never stop to evaluate her sacrifice.

A malign psychology seems to operate against the woman worker, particularly the married one. She is pitied for her misfortune, instead of praised for her courage; she is condemned by an undeserved prejudice that says a married woman with an able-bodied husband should not be taking a job away from an unmarried girl. That the able-bodied husband may be unable to find work, and that the unmarried girl may be living at home, supported by her parents, has no effect on the popular prejudice. Some employers refuse to hire married women—"on moral grounds." Others frankly admit that they prefer them for intelligence and efficiency. It is notorious that some employers want women because they will work for wages which a man would not consider.

One of the important contributions of

organized labor will be to teach women workers what their time is worth. A woman's time in her own home could not be replaced for \$15 a week, for the most disinterested maid would ask wages of \$10 and would consume \$5 in food. And her work would not include laundering clothes, or nursing members of the family in illness. Many wives who make a full-time job of it, doing all the housekeeping, laundry, baking, care of children, and making clothes in addition are worth far more in their homes than they can command in wages outside.

While some unions are talking about the six-hour day and the five-day week to relieve the burden of unemployment, the woman slave of the machine would be grateful if her work could be ended in eight hours and six days a week. It is a vicious circle; if married women could leave their jobs there would be more jobs for men, no doubt, but more and better paid jobs for men must be provided first, before the woman can cease her contribution to family support. Who is to blame: the married woman worker or the corporation whose huge profits do not afford jobs at adequate wages for men who would be only too glad to support their families if they could?

### RADIO

(Continued from page 95)

good results. Regeneration has chopped off the side bands by making the receiver too selective, resulting in poor musical rendition. All these drawbacks will no doubt be solved in the offerings of the next twelve months.

Television also looms up on the horizon. For those already provided with a short-wave set, there is the television outfit or radiovisor, either in kit form for some degree of experimentation, or in complete cabinet form for those not interested in the experimental phase. Recent television advances have been so rapid and so vast that we may expect satisfactory results early this year. Television is no longer a crude laboratory experiment.

Perhaps the logical outstanding development during 1930 will be extension wiring for radio home entertainment. It does not seem right to be limiting radio entertainment to the living room. The programs today are too diversified, too interesting, too vital, too much a matter of habit, to compel the family to follow them into the living room. The average radio set is capable of operating a plurality of loud-speakers scattered throughout the house. Neat wiring material will soon appear, together with handy conduit or heavy flexible cord, suitable outlets, and handy individual volume controls. A step further and there will be remote control systems whereby any station may be tuned in from any part of the house. Again we repeat: 1930 will be a great accessory year in the radio field. Radio broadcasting has only begun its services to mankind. Having placed sound broadcasting on a high level and made it an indispensable part of everyday life, the radio industry gets its second wind and proceeds to still greater achievements.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1, 1930, INCLUDING JANUARY 31, 1930

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
468	William Corbett	\$1,000.00
3	Frank Noe	1,000.00
104	Martin Conley	1,000.00
82	Thomas Andrews	1,000.00
508	Louis F. Jiren	1,000.00
8	John Corbett	475.00
58	Harry L. Small	825.00
46	L. A. Miller	1,000.00
3	Anthony Lignante	1,000.00
81	James P. Conlon	1,000.00
I. O.	Jesse Orrell	300.00
134	John Jokubaitis	1,000.00
902	Albert Moe	300.00
134	Edw. Jos. Pappe	1,000.00
134	O. T. Hornbeck	1,000.00
134	Ed. C. Colwell	1,000.00
104	Chas. J. Smith	1,000.00
251	Martin R. Barefield	650.00
858	Edw. Trautman	825.00
437	Wm. B. Thomas (Part Pmt.)	434.00
247	A. J. Pangburn	1,000.00
151	Chas. Wilson	1,000.00
1156	J. E. Eckman	1,000.00
70	A. H. James	1,000.00
151	H. L. Hartwig	825.00
958	W. E. Lewis	1,000.00
52	W. A. Thompson	1,000.00
134	W. A. Wilson	475.00
3	G. Schwab	825.00
937	B. E. Benson	1,000.00
675	F. C. Metzger	650.00
134	R. A. Sahlberg	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Mackenzie	1,000.00
59	R. M. McGarity	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. McCammon	1,000.00
134	Frank Vejr	300.00
124	H. Jewett	1,000.00
723	B. H. Berkley	1,000.00
9	Max Ebler	1,000.00
500	C. H. Wells	300.00
269	F. M. Hutchinson	1,000.00

\$35,184.00

Total Claims Paid from January 1, 1930, inc., January 31, 1930

\$35,184.00

Total Claims Previously Paid

1,825,336.10

Total Claims Paid.....\$1,860,520.10

## "FIFTY MILLION LIVE THEIR FEVERED SPAN"

(Continued from page 83)

this system, should the negotiations pending, between the British coal industry and the coal owners of Germany and Poland for the abolition of state subsidies for coal terminate successfully. It is expected by the government that the chances of success in these negotiations will be promoted by the possibilities left open in the bill. It will be seen, therefore, that the British bill is taking direct account of international discussions; and this is a welcome novelty, not only for Great Britain, but also for all the countries concerned. It is to be hoped that this will lead to a general strengthening of good will and will contribute to the success of the negotiations on the coal problem which are now going forward in Geneva.

# GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 56 Linemen's one-fingered Mitten grey; buffed hand. Waterproof back, knit lined, hold tight back.....\$1.50

No. 58 Buffed Elk, made same as No. 56.....\$1.50

536-38-40 West Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio





## LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER

11, 1929, TO JANUARY 10, 1930



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	12071 12642	117	631421 631450	242	730365 730368	387	651887 651897	549	289411 289496
1	963623 963628	119	989674 989686	243	993811 993839	389	591080 591087	551	290909 290915
2	926285 926428	122	952121 952310	245	791961 792045	390	627646 627659	552	278914 278919
3	956601 956900	125	881576 881600	246	306526 306597	392	467724 467802	556	648936 648954
3 Series A.	15601-15622	125	894351 894855	247	604221 604231	393	853941 854050	557	692301 692318
3 " A.	13898-14012	127	856925 856928	248	671650 671672	394	610867 610879	558	39197 39200
3 " B.	3095	129	314428 314439	250	616051 616052	395	613008 613016	559	610181 610195
3 " B.	3813-3816	130	850371 850610	250	990590 990600	396	871861 871908	561	570751 570930
3 " B.	4037	131	645987 646003	251	646928 646950	397	299168 299210	564	740653 740657
3 " B.	4301-4303	132	691716 691722	252	263108 263138	399	662942 662946	565	902623 902635
3 " D.	3128-3248	133	316014 316037	254	98717 98735	400	479931 479985	567	817981 818050
3 " F.	4288-4295	134	512931 513000	256	436212 436271	401	202443 202470	568	903495 903795
4	647123 647154	134	840801 840843	257	651331 651346	402	831525 831584	569	259887 259989
5	931960 932530	134	963351 963357	258	688107 688114	403	602149 602156	570	506228 506246
6	813099 813176	134	841441 841601	259	913140 913205	405	536524 536577	571	632674 632695
7	862291 862403	134	964851 964969	260	970022 970025	406	598128 598147	572	603975 603989
9	757151 757890	134	967101 967152	262	792583 792618	407	731840 731846	574	348668 348716
10	610641 610675	134	839601 840350	263	633540 633550	408	961117 961185	575	382172 382203
14	65133 65173	134	837351 838100	263	689601 689612	409	976889 976946	578	493858 493924
15	863631 863646	135	859178 859216	264	698981 698990	411	608488 608508	581	443171 443210
16	671347 671358	137	215622 215626	267	679405 679409	413	813709 813868	583	882474 882579
17	930721 931100	138	785748 785773	269	240426 240458	416	773176 773201	584	893476 893600
17	21751 21900	139	788007 788020	270	694099 694111	417	249369 249410	584	960351 960527
18	805548 805997	140	653309 653447	271	277394 277430	418	890814 890867	585	721171 721196
20	795757 795925	141	154941 154966	275	517841 517862	421	618951 619050	586	608968 608968
21	634980 634994	143	739249 739255	276	354255 354282	422	605567 605570	587	601050 601055
26	908246 908535	145	777155 777232	280	588992 589004	425	731631 731639	588	823216 823300
26	477745 477750	146	988660 988665	281	220230 220252	426	861122 861134	591	997071 997085
26	939351 939410	151	873727 873926	283	728980 728993	427	652576 652613	593	35832 35854
27	78745 78750	152	576127 576144	284	605150 605200	428	549132 549140	594	691401 691412
27	868851 868861	153	931111 931150	284	941601 941647	429	871148 871190	595	811821 811850
28	911029 912642	154	841732 841741	285	641024 641036	430	643264 643292	595	976101 976176
31	150321 150345	155	417656 417670	286	639271 639277	431	989845 989860	596	440358 440367
33	441562 441576	156	676441 676485	290	732523 732534	432	601841 601845	598	686077 686084
34	855664 855740	157	649739 649746	291	527561 527590	434	662049 662064	599	924388 924401
35	483821 484233	158	830453 830468	292	877091 877340	435	495451 495550	601	546214 546257
36	640601 640680	159	394387 394425	293	604681 604716	437	864901 865100	602	535839 535868
37	315622 315664	161	594518 594558	294	723167 723178	437	936351 936610	603	626232 626638
39	790821 790850	163	820164 820218	295	992297 992307	440	123511 123523	607	600759 600765
39	904851 905019	164	872968 873169	298	463904 463976	441	999516 999527	610	726370 726370
40	951586 951805	165	654511 654520	300	906745 906749	442	613773 613785	611	637963 637979
41	834275 834350	167	628681 628699	301	670445 670468	443	600538 600556	613	723255 723256
41	910101 910397	169	673712 673727	302	998047 998056	444	528353 528380	613	940851 940959
43	474704 474750	170	671925 671927	303	528186 528194	446	521176 521189	619	675227 675244
43	788601 788695	173	637258 637269	305	640845 640882	449	616598 616629	622	584621 584627
44	973375 973383	175	868195 868251	306	629083 629144	451	608121 608129	623	998471 998500
45	977580 977593	176	107036 107094	307	976737 976749	453	672551 672584	625	481803 481838
46	552841 552980	177	785141 785238	308	158452 158481	456	740078 740119	629	800033 800073
46	506111 506250	178	397318 397329	309	883501 883550	457	759749 759755	630	595229 595251
47	650995 651014	180	689331 689355	310	209726 209796	458	662730 662758	631	583793 583800
48	886551 886760	181	832271 832324	311	577258 577324	459	600510 600543	631	944001 944066
50	529175 529221	183	595925 595934	312	791090 791142	460	615772 615772	636	230566 230612
51	647461 647502	185	854279 854323	313	623931 623960	461	255558 255576	642	29856 29884
53	770953 770997	187	648074 648091	314	307103 307148	465	771961 772066	648	731385 731450
55	802203 802221	190	687854 687868	318	620543 620583	466	628301 628334	649	449022 449053
56	387510 387601	191	659438 659456	323	601491 601569	466	317234 317250	651	711174 711175
57	44898 44913	192	287835 287864	325	609275 609322	468	296232 296255	653	674098 674126
59	893791 893890	193	661081 661100	328	621818 621847	470	693000 693026	654	599168 599178
60	3001 3110	193	689901 689930	329	692901 692926	470	654801 654812	656	609966 610020
62	61454 61488	194	958556 958595	330	176568 176580	471	662417 662436	660	629460 629506
65	921241 921246	195	766005 766093	333	915391 915481	474	721741 721830	661	649276 649296
66	627581 627850	196	959674 959714	334	691101 691117	477	503606 503627	664	614488 614556
67	688738 688770	197	583569 583578	335	622411 622421	479	320654 320697	665	342750 342750
68	582501 582520	200	24001 24108	337	55190 55197	480	612300 612320	665	555001 555048
69	532611 532615	200	650851 650900	338	731064 731074	481	852781 852992	666	490856 490896
70	969833 969839	201	723830 723837	339	901851 901891	482	615447 615464	668	499457 499475
73	803397 803514	203	630496 630504	340	815978 816039	483	581016 581110	669	921526 921532
75	647625 647629	204	622701 622731	341	777453 777470	488	719388 719528	675	619387 619550
76	928858 928906	205	983284 983297	342	589253 589258	490	806628 806638	677	70339 70355
77	890901 890906	208	473723 473799	343	648288 648294	492	865214 865293	679	650051 650056
80	870439 870472	209	448252 448284	345	681586 681600	497	638984 638987	680	713014 713020
81	717798 717955	210	798707 798777	345	655401 655401	500	550169 550232	681	457861 457906
84	821313 821517	211	796996 797130	347	949951 949950	503	425013 425045	683	926681 926726
86	778293 778450	212	579365 579380	348	815126 815320	504	793188 793215	685	643071 643095
87	32054 32061	213	750664 750993	349	658001 658130	507	808640 808644	686	30659 30676
88	720487 720505	214	674322 674324	349	900480 900700	508	934113 934181	689	634732 634741
89	167054 167056	214	953721 953857	349	595630 595750	509	596612 596626	691	690211 690234
90	901339 901468	214	996460 996461	350	995601 995611	514	806941 807030	694	796524 796634
93	684300 684300	216	833108 833109	351	978777 978807	515	631389 631391	695	716804 716827
93	934851 934856	217	983545 983546	352	555565 555580	516	618257 618269	696	479196 479239
94	690501 690517	219	455740 455751	353	781901 782340	517	733485 733492	701	811980 812052
95	558448 558462	222	806639 806653	355	838498 838503	521	720869 720881	702	770012 770425
96	377866 378000	223	612761 612820	356	970492 970500	522	290179 290219	704	39584 39601
96	498751 498858	224	799978 800022	356	653001 653006	523	673422 673450	707	294436 294457
98	724055 725848	225	626913 626926	363	305047 305075	526	962281 962285	710	689634 689644
99	626744 626840	226	659768 659793	364	955108 955166	527	633891 633900	711	463487 463500
100	554898 554910	229	654217 654225	365	822255 822267	527	661401 661407	711	952851 952990
101	574354 574362	230	18001 18004	366	635043 635047	528	747673 747709	712	497423 497479
102	817398 817610	230	435746 435750	367	832941 833005	529	988054 988071	713	54 130
103	734431 735900	231	775966 775984	368	127420 127430	5			



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
762	589742	589775	890	706327	706338	1087	681188	681198	9-756978, 993, 757059.
763	660022	660040	892	651544	651572	1091	350643	350676	18-805551.
770	609661	609710	900	597561	597575	1095	599445	599459	27-78746.
771	330515	330519	902	543356	543405	1099	787148	787173	28-911107, 669, 912233,
773	475061	475106	907	38907	38911	1105	862007	862022	594.
774	799191	799224	912	574415	574482	1108	645619	645637	34-855695-696.
784	884749	884800	914	72497	72527	1118	622055	622078	35-483902-993, 484004,
787	910055	910064	915	971249	971254	1131	994374	994380	006-010, 018, 096.
794	891482	891527	916	603461	603466	1135	614020	614032	48-886607, 633, 668.
798	954374	954370	918	593196	593218	1144	533824	533828	65-921265, 274, 345,
802	674628	674639	931	862470	862488	1147	641878	641900	534.
809	644390	644413	948	834563	834621	1147	690801	690804	76-928892.
811	967964	967974	953	134015	134048	1151	149853	149855	77-890115.
817	906675	906685	956	632773	632788	1156	835480	835592	81-717930.
818	694623	694628	958	845542	845548				98-724258-259, 302, 422,
819	690300		963	38478	38498				442, 762, 725342,
819	656601	656608	968	869491	869493				848.
820	591386	591407	970	702886	702897				102-817529.
825	867045	867051	971	443010	443023				111-996815.
835	840993	840995	972	875522	875529				177-785228.
838	605362	605391	978	325823	325841				204-622701-711.
840	245147	245160	982	439032	439041				294-723174.
849	623420	623423	987	976299	976306				298-463974.
850	745951	745963	991	684809	684814				309-883511, 568, 578,
854	370937	370970	995	639621	639634				589, 591, 614, 720,
855	642174	642200	996	626243	626253				758.
857	240615	240628	1012	879737	879741				314-307110, 131.
858	617704	617746	1021	970624	970637				347-949954, 986.
862	619662	619676	1024	572037	572095				348-815292.
863	626272	626292	1029	789428	789448				372-633175, 178.
864	946110	946155	1031	591172	591178				373-429128.
865	819578	819804	1032	767707	767746				375-738858.
869	546479	546487	1036	445751	445768				405-536527, 552.
870	794062	794105	1037	372291	372500				414-644925, 931.
873	364063	364078	1042	673110	673113				459-660529, 535.
874	37730	37743	1045	280071	280072				466-628304-305, 810-817.
875	625180	625182	1047	430105	430134				466-317241-250.
885	671078	671099	1054	733099	733102				474-721741.
886	259161	259188	1057	482295	482297				482-615456, 461.

## MISSING

46	506101-110.
94	690510.
190	687863.
197	583570.
329	646400.
382	627986-628008.
396	871860.
451	608117-120.
557	692308-309, 313, 316.
583	882475, 493, 575.
656	609997.
686	30671-675.
916	603465.
1037	372306, 328.

## VOID

3	Series A, 13907.
3	" A, 15615.
3	" B, 3095.
3	" D, 3151.
3	" D, 3185, 3211.
3	" F, 4295.
5	932254, 256.

## PREVIOUSLY LISTED

## MISSING-RECEIVED

76	417571.
376	732809-810.
422	605563-565.
660	236236.
685	643034, 036.
686	30654-30655.

## BLANK

177	785190.
211	797122-130.
223	612761, 770.
422	605563.
567	818050.
581	443171-180, 205-210.
648	731430.

## EXTENT OF ELECTRIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED

(Continued from page 75)

dreds of engineers from all parts of the country who have investigated this bridge, "Electric welding will one day replace riveting."

The central station companies have "sold" the idea of electric equipment to contractors in New York City. Projects in view for this year exceed last year's estimate of \$1,008,000,000.

## LOCAL REFUTES CHARGE WITH CONSTRUCTIVE BOOKLET

(Continued from page 74)

hibitory. It is a series of "don'ts." It is regulatory. At once it must be recognized that any law that expressly prohibits is based on the assumption that the great majority of the citizens are law-abiding. If 85 per cent of men were actual murderers, no laws against murder would be effective, and no amount of police power exercised by the state would prevent wholesale slaughter. The effectiveness of the laws enacted against murder turn upon the fact that only a small per cent of men are murderers.

"It is apparent that the laws against defective wiring, if they be effective, depend upon the fact that at least 85 per cent of the men doing the wiring are willing to observe the regulations. The wiremen themselves can determine the effectiveness of the city regulations, and no amount of police power exercised by the city can enforce the regulations, if the workers do not want to enforce them.

"Now it is the union which has supplied the discipline, held up the standards, and inspired the allegiance to the regulations."

Here is a specimen letter from the Electrical Contractors Association of New York:

"Electrical Contractors Association of New York

"Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"June 15, 1929.

"Gentlemen:

"Your communication of June 7, which is a questionnaire containing 10 questions and a general statement of conditions and affairs

which vitally affect the electrical industry, has been received by this association.

"I have been directed by the executive committee of this association to answer these questions for the association.

"Please be advised that the Electrical Contractors Association of New York feel that Local Union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been a very constructive force for the betterment and improvement in the general conditions of the electrical industry, and

this association wishes to acknowledge their part in the improvement in this industry.

"While we are answering this communication for the association, members of the association have been so notified of the executive committee's action, and have been advised that they may answer the questionnaire as individuals, if they so desire.

"Yours very truly,

"Electrical Contractors Association of N. Y.

"By (Signed) JOHN W. HOOLEY,

"President."

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## Electrical Workers Journal



THE history of the labor injunction in action puts some matters beyond question. In large part, dissatisfaction and resentment are caused, first by the refusal of courts to recognize that breaches of the peace may be redressed through criminal prosecution and civil action for damages, and, second, by the expansion of a simple, judicial device to an enveloping code of prohibited conduct, absorbing, en masse, executive and police functions and affecting the livelihood, and even lives, of multitudes. Especially those zealous for the unimpaired prestige of our courts have observed how the administration of law by decrees which through vast and vague phrases surmount law, undermines the esteem of courts upon which our reign of law depends. Not government, but "government by injunction," characterized by the consequences of a criminal prosecution without its safeguards, has been challenged.

—Frankfurter and Greene in  
"The Labor Injunction."

